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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

President Views United States

Mr. MacDonald Must Decide

Basel Takes Up Reparations

Czechs Want No Gas in War

Central Europe Draws Closer

Mr. Grandi Tells Mr. Mussolini

PRESIDENT HOOVER's message to Congress helps both Congress and the country. It clarifies the facts. The United States is going through difficult times. But it is going through. Economy and conscientious endeavor will reëstablish confidence. Confidence will release the flow of credit which is the basis of economic activity—of prosperity. Expenses must go down, taxes, temporarily, must go up. The definite financial proposals center attention. They will become the subject of congressional and international discussion. But the pith of the President's declaration is that the country has the power to restore both confidence and credit. And a strong America, he points out, will be the highest contribution to the stabilizing of the world.

¶ Prime Minister MacDonald has a busy time setting up the British emergency tariff. While he is keeping peace between ardent protectionists and reluctant free traders British millers drop in to declare the wheat policy recently adopted won't work. Proponents and opponents of a tariff on iron and steel voice their differing demands. Sir Herbert Samuel solemnly warns against haste and mistakes. The Prime Minister's function is plainly outlined for him. He has merely to listen to the barrage of conflicting opinions and do the right thing. That's all.

¶ The German reparations committee slowly gets down to business at Basel. Germany's memorandum indicates a plight grown worse at each point of weakness since the Wiggin report was made. Germany says in effect, "Sorry, we can pay nothing." To which the French delegates reply, "Pardon us, you can pay everything." The committee being bankers, it might seem they could investigate a business situation and give a correct business judgment. But money owed for reparations, it appears, is only 50 per cent business. It is 50 per cent politics.

¶ Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Roumania prepare for the disarmament conference with a meeting of general staff chiefs at Prague. The Czechs, it is reported, are for strict control of war preparations and against the use of gases. They will offer a new idea to the Geneva conference—a plan to prevent the transformation of civil airplanes into fighting ones. But how can you prevent anything that can get up in the air from dropping something that will explode?

¶ London sees the end of the long wage dispute affecting 160,000 workers on its docks. The cut of two shillings in the day's pay demanded by the employers is reduced to 10 pence and both sides accept the settlement. The employers rejoice in victory—the workers' demand is cut down. The employees rejoice in victory—living costs have come down since the old rate was made and so they really lose nothing. It's a glorious feeling to have a bitter strike end with the question "Is everybody happy?" and the answer—"Everybody is!"

¶ King Carol of Roumania and former Hungarian Premier Count Bethlen go hunting in Transylvania and bag an international understanding. This is believed to open the way for an understanding between Hungary and the Little Entente, which has opposed its claims. Next in view is an economic agreement to include Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria and Poland. Central European countries get closer together. Along the blue Danube things are—not so blue.

¶ Foreign Minister Dino Grandi reaches Rome and goes straight to tell Premier Mussolini about his visit to the United States. It is a happy story, but going over the proofs of it will keep the Premier sitting up nights. Signor Grandi carried these proofs home with him in two trunks—3000 clippings from the American newspapers.

¶ Washington declines to take seriously the so-called "hunger marchers," who arrive under their Communist leaders. Washington is deeply sympathetic to suffering, but Communism masquerading as hunger finds Washington fed up.

¶ Emperor Haile Selassie I of Abyssinia has a busy day. He banquets 10,000 of his spear-bearing warriors on their favorite barbaric foods. He opens the new Legislature, which can pass only laws approved by him. He rides in the golden coach once owned by Kaiser Wilhelm to witness some weird tribal dances and winds up the day with a display of American fireworks. Emperor Haile Selassie is proud of what he calls his line of descent. With a dusky finger he traces it back to King Solomon on one side, to the Queen of Sheba on the other.

French Resist Bill For Import Taxes

By the Associated Press

Paris, Dec. 8

CONSIDERABLE opposition developed in the Chamber of Deputies today against a measure proposing an import tax of 2 per cent on raw materials, 4 per cent on partially manufactured goods and 6 per cent on manufactured products.

The measure was not presented by the Cabinet but was supported by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of the Budget. The Radical Socialists described it as a protectionist measure, the cost of which would be borne by the French consumer in the long run.

French Ready To Help Thaw Reich Credits

Proposal of Public Loan Linked to Guarantees by Other Nations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The problem of releasing the short-term credits that have been "frozen" in Germany may be solved, according to a French plan, by converting the banking advances into a public loan. But France in this matter will not deal directly with Germany.

It would seem to be impossible to induce the French public to subscribe to any large extent for purely German loans. Investors have had the most unpleasant experiences. They have lost their money in Russia, Turkey, Central America, and, despite a genuine desire for rapprochement with Germany, the French public has been shy of German loans. The Young plan is now quoted very low, and it is quite unlikely that the French investor would be prepared to run fresh risks.

Nevertheless, while France sees no reason why it should place its money directly in Germany, the financial world is disposed to help to thaw the credits which should be repaid, particularly to British and American bankers, in February next. They do not propose to substitute French money for British or American money in Germany, but they might be willing to advance the necessary funds to the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland and Holland. The French would prefer to deal with governments, leaving to the governments the duty of giving guarantees to their nationals.

World Gold Loan Talked

Or, there could be an international gold loan, guaranteed by the interested states, to which the French market would be largely open. It is true that France itself has "frozen" credits in Germany, but they are insignificant compared with those of other countries.

At the same time it is represented that merely to furnish money to Germany whenever it is required, regardless of how it is used, and without taking precautions for its repayment, is a poor policy, which is indeed to be numbered among the causes which have brought the world to its present difficulties.

Therefore, remembering their own recent history, the French suggest that the Reich should be called upon to constitute a sinking fund—a caisse autonome—to which should be directed certain customs duties and taxes. These should be imports levied upon articles of general consumption.

The fund, thus formed, should be devoted to the service of the interest and amortization of the proposed international gold loan. There would thus be absolute priority. The proceeds chosen would be earmarked. Moreover, the surplus should be, if not completely, at least in part, set aside to provide against the possibility of a deficit; and the fund should be kept at a level representing a clear year of interest and amortization.

International Committee

It is further suggested that there should be an international committee to exercise some surveillance over the sinking fund. In these circumstances, with the general guarantee of the Reich, the special guarantee of the fund and the covering guarantee of the interested states, a loan designed to "unfreeze" the "frozen" credits would unquestionably be a success.

Without some such arrangement the French Government and public can hardly be tempted. There is, in fact, a growing section in France which is opposed completely to any further aid being given to Germany, and is ready to accept the consequences of a German collapse.

But, on the whole, France is sufficiently convinced of the desirability of a solvent and orderly Germany to subscribe to a loan, provided there can be no doubt as to the efficacy of the German, the national, and the international guarantees.

'HUNGER MARCHERS' DEPART FOR HOMES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Fifteen hundred "hunger marchers" jammed into trucks and automobiles today for a long drive back to their widely separated homes. They carried with them the unheard petitions that they had insisted upon delivering personally to the President and to Congress.

Police, who yesterday repelled their attempted invasion of the Capitol and the White House, escorted them to the District of Columbia line. Before the caravans departed, bunches of bananas, baskets of apples and loaves of bread were distributed.

Dawes-Briand Talk Expected To Coördinate View on East

Reported Capture of Big Manchurian Port by Japanese Causes Concern in Paris as League Decision Nears Completion

By Cable From The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 8—Brig-Gen. Charles G. Dawes has requested an interview with M. Aristide Briand, acting president of the League Council, this evening to discuss the general aspect of the Council's resolution in regard to the Manchurian situation.

This is only the second visit which the American Ambassador to London has made to the Quai d'Orsay since his initial courtesy call more than three weeks ago. The earlier visit was to insure coördination between the American and the League viewpoints at the beginning of the Council's session. Today's call is intended to accomplish this purpose as the session draws to a close. The Ambassador, before visiting M. Briand, had a telephone conversation with Washington.

While the resolution and its accompanying presidential declaration are nearing their final form, considerable concern was caused in League circles by the Havas report that the Japanese had occupied Newchwang, south of Mukden, the chief port of Manchuria. If the report is true, this development will greatly embarrass the Council in the line of action it has intended to take.

The resolution and declaration, which were expected to be read in public session tomorrow, make no mention of the proposed neutral zone, which has been so long discussed here, but take the position that a virtual armistice has been reached in Manchuria and this provides the basis on which the international commission can proceed to supervise a definite settlement.

The League bases its decision that no further serious hostilities are imminent on reports from the British and French observers, who declare that there are no concentrations of troops which appear to be menacing. It is regretted here that the American military observers' reports and those of the other nations, are not published, as it is believed that they would bear out the British and French communications on which the League decisions are based.

The international commission may include six members, rather than five, as formerly intended. The countries represented would be the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Holland.

The proposed neutral zone is no longer considered a possibility and

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BRITISH SETTLE DOCK WAGE CASE BY COMPROMISE

Scale Affecting 160,000 Changed—Price-Level Adjustment Sought

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8—The long-standing wages dispute affecting 160,000 British dock workers has been settled with announcement today that a compromise has been reached whereby the cut of two shillings daily demanded by the employers has been reduced to 10 pence, which the delegate conference of the Transport and General Workers Union accepted. Piecework rates will be modified to correspond. Other existing conditions, including the 44-hour week, remain intact.

This, it is said, is not unsatisfactory since the British dockers wages have been unchanged since 1924 and, in consequence of the fall in the cost of living, are now worth 20 per cent more than seven years ago. Britain's abandonment of the gold standard has not so far affected living prices sufficiently for this to have been an element in the dockers' dispute, rent having been generally unaffected while the rise in food costs has been largely offset by the continued downward tendency in world prices.

This point was discussed at Manchester yesterday by Sir Josiah Stamp who, emphasizing the need for revising the present downward wholesale price-level movement, said Britain should "endeavor to gravitate to an exchange rate that would correspond with a price level at which our economic machine would function smoothly and at which employment and profits were satisfactory."

Riots Greet New President in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 8 (AP)—A clash between citizens and police at Paijan, near Trujillo, yesterday in which 10 persons were killed and 13 wounded, a dispatch to El Comercio said, prefaced Peru's presidential inaugural today.

Most of the casualties, the dispatch said, were members of the Aprista Party which supported Señor Victor Haya de la Torre, unsuccessful opponent of the new President, Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, in the last election.

The inaugural of the new President signifies a triumphant return to power for Col. Sanchez Cerro who resigned nine months ago, under pressure, as head of the junta that overthrew former President Leguia in 1930. Colonel Sanchez Cerro spent some time in exile.

MEXICANS COLONIZE 21,761,637 ACRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — During the period from 1916, when the federal colonization act was passed, to 1931, 8,806,814 hectares, about 21,761,637 acres, was devoted to colonization in Mexico, figures at the department of waters, land and colonization at the Ministry of Agriculture show.

Lands from 19 of Mexico's 31 states and territories were colonized, and 378,385 persons, including men, women and children, were benefited. Of the total lands colonized, 50,190 hectares, or 124,019 acres, were federal property. It was said at the department of colonization that an itensive colonization program is scheduled for 1932.

CARPENTERS ACCEPT CUT

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 8 (AP) — The Lynn carpenters' union today notified employing companies that, effective Jan. 1 carpenters and mill men would accept a reduction in wages to continue until further notice. Under the new scale carpenters now receiving $1.25 an hour will be paid $1.10. Mill men now paid $1.10 will get 90c.

BRITISH DEFER TARIFF PARLEYS WITH NEIGHBORS

Europe Aroused by Move Which Affects Trade Long Established

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8——Britain's decision at long last to follow the lead of other countries and build a tariff wall has so profoundly startled Europe that half of the Ambassadors accredited to the Court of St. James's have now been at Whitehall to explain their deep concern at the action taken.

The latest accession to their ranks is Señor Perez Ramon de Ayala, Spanish Ambassador, who saw Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Agriculture, today. M. Paul Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister, came specially for the same purpose during the week-end. Mr. August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, arrives Wednesday. M. Louis Rollin, French Minister of Commerce, was only prevented from coming by knowledge that the mission was futile.

To each the same answer is returned—"nothing doing" until after negotiations with the Dominions have been completed. Unless there is a change in the date of the Ottawa conference between the component parts of the British Empire this means other countries must wait until after July before they can begin discussions with a view to stabilizing their economic relations with Britain.

Economic Union Proposed

Meanwhile reports come that France is proposing an economic union to Belgium of much the same type it frowned on earlier this year when it was proposed by Austria and Germany. There appears, however, to be considerable opposition to the proposal from the Belgian side.

France of all the countries affected by the new British duties seems to find the greatest difficulty in accepting the new situation. In the British view the French attitude is unreasonable.

The French have shown no hesitation in increasing their own duties against British goods if they have thought it in their interest to do so, and the British haven't protested.

But now that the British, rightly or wrongly, have decided they need to protect home industries, the French have begun to consider the question of reprisals. Hitherto, says Downing Street, Britain has done nothing when other countries' tariffs have hit British trade. Now it proposes to consider its own industries.

Voters Gave Mandate

The recent election gave the Government a mandate to do this up to the limit. This is the view which is vigorously stressed in Government circles. It is admitted the new policy is likely to cause friction. But while many are merely glad that the period of British diplomatic inaction in economic affairs has ended, other wiser heads are looking forward beyond the immediate atmosphere of annoyance which is undoubtedly the first result of the British move.

They believe a step has been taken to make the world understand that the process of building higher tariffs which has gone on uninterruptedly since the World War must end. The world today, they say, is a single economic unit. It acts as if it is a series of watertight compartments.

Britain almost alone stood out against this process. It holds if a sudden reversal of a policy of 70 years' standing helps to make the nations of the world realize their interdependence, it will have performed a vital service to mankind.

GANDHI SILENT FOR DAY

MONTREUX, Switz., Dec. 7 (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi observed his day of silence today at the villa of his friend and biographer, Romain Rolland, French writer.

GRANGE URGED TO CONCENTRATE ON FARM RELIEF

State Convention Opens Sessions With Address by Leader

A plea for the support of the National Grange in its efforts to alleviate present agricultural conditions throughout the country was voiced by Mr. Henry N. Jenks of Cheshire, master of the Massachusetts State Grange, before more than 1000 members at the opening of the fifty-ninth annual session, at the Hotel Bradford today.

"The National Grange, fully realizing the generally discouraging agricultural outlook," said Mr. Jenks, "is presenting definite policies to alleviate present conditions, together with general policies tending toward the future welfare of our nation as a whole. Our duty is in supporting the national organization in its big project for agriculture and to work out and support specific policies that directly concern Massachusetts."

The state master touched upon the dairying problem, which he said was the most important of all those confronting farmers throughout Massachusetts today. He referred to the committee appointed at the previous session, which has made an exhaustive study of the entire milk situation, with the coöperation of the Department of Agriculture and other state agencies during the last year. This committee is expected to report later in the three-day session.

Turning to other phases of Grange activity throughout the State, Mr. Jenks said that community service projects "are one of the bright spots of the year." This branch of Grange work holds many possibilities, he said, and while it represents a large amount of money raised and expended, this is merely a minor factor in its success and importance. The reports of the various community service projects from local Granges, the State Master declared are "object lessons in accepted opportunities and shining examples of real Grange service."

In referring to the Educational Aid Fund, Mr. Jenks told the delegates that it is one of the outstanding features in the history of Grange work. The Master did not attempt to enumerate the number of loans placed or graduate students who

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Jugoslav Premier Rules Parliament With Full Power

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Dec. 8—The new Jugoslav Skupshtina which opened here yesterday is one of the strangest in the annals of parliamentarianism. It is responsible not to the nation but to the Prime Minister and contains no opposition. Members voting against the Prime Minister automatically lose their seats.

Rules for parliamentary procedure were established by royal edict and all absolutist laws remain in force. King Alexander issued laws by ukase up to the very day of opening Parliament.

Though most observers consider this only a new face to an unmitigated dictatorial system, the Government heralds it as a vital step toward real democracy and hopes this Legislature will accustom the nation to think in terms of national unity instead of narrow local loyalties.

Practically no foreign diplomats were present at the opening and there was not much interest among people who call the whole procedure a useless formality. Because of vigorous student protests and attempts at public demonstrations, the university was closed last month. Students have shown themselves irreconcilable opponents of the present régime.

Roads Cut Price Of Holiday Trips

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Eastern railroads offer reductions of 33 1-3 per cent on round-trip fares for the period of the holidays, it has just been learned here. All lines west of the Hudson River and reaching as far west as the Rocky Mountains are expected to participate, the New England railroads being the only ones refraining from the proposed rate reductions.

The rates will become effective on Dec. 23 and will be good for return trips up to Jan. 4. Not only have the railroads agreed jointly to establish this precedent in the thought that it may develop new traffic, but they have also combined to advertise excursions jointly, a program heretofore disapproved by many railroads.

New England lines declined to go along with the plan in the belief that they will not obtain more revenue by reducing the regular fares.

HITLERITES OCCUPY NEW COMMUNAL SEATS

STUTTGART, Ger., Dec. 8 (AP)—Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialists scored all along the line in Sunday's communal elections in Wuerttemberg, belated results showed today.

At Ulm they captured seven seats; at Ludwigsburg, five; at Heilbronn, 3; Heidenheim, 3; Schwenningen, 3; Goeppingen, 2, and Tuttlingen, 2. They were not represented before on any of those city councils. The Communists also captured a few seats from the Social Democrats. The Centrists about held their own.

High Spots in Hoover Message

OUR first step toward recovery is to reëstablish confidence and thus restore the flow of credit which is the very basis of our economic life. We must put some steel beams in the foundations of our credit structure.

For the first time in the history of our major economic depressions there has been a notable absence of public disorders and industrial conflict.

Business depressions have been recurrent in the life of our country and are but transitory. The nation has emerged from each of them with increased strength and virility.

If the world is to regain its standards of life, it must further decrease both naval and other arms.

A strong America is the highest contribution to world stability.

The continuing credit paralysis has operated to accentuate the deflation and liquidation of commodities, real estate, and securities below any reasonable basis of values.

We must have insistent and determined reduction in government expenses.

We must face a temporary increase in taxes.

We must partially finance the deficit by borrowing.

. . . I recommend that an emergency reconstruction corporation of the nature of the War Finance Corporation should be established.

The need of a sounder system is plainly shown by the extent of bank failures.

I am opposed to any direct or indirect government dole.

I am opposed to any general congressional revision of the tariff. . . . It would prolong the depression.

If our economic system does not match our highest expectations at all times, it does not require revolutionary action to bring it into accord with any necessity that experience may prove. It has successfully adjusted itself to changing conditions in the past. It will do so again.

CRIME CONTROL SHOWN TO BE UP TO THE PEOPLE

Men Must Have Jobs and Children Good Environment, Study Proves

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—When society guarantees a livelihood to everyone willing to work, and provides a wholesome environment for every child to grow up in, then it can hope to get control of crime. These two lines of thought, stressing the relation of unemployment and bad living conditions to crime, were interwoven in discussions which opened the first annual meeting of the National Institute on Mercenary Crime here on Dec. 7.

From the vantage point of his office a director of the Institute for Juvenile Research and investigator for the so-called Wickersham commission on the social factors in juvenile delinquency, Dr. Clifford R. Shaw traced a good bit of crime to childhood or adolescence. "It is inadequate," he said, "to look at crime as an isolated act, although judges and lawyers seem largely concerned merely with the question, 'Did he or did he not do it?' Instead, crime is a symptom of some basic condition usually having its roots in the bad environment of childhood."

Declaring that the present system of punishing juvenile delinquency will not end it, Dr. Shaw said some substitute must be found for incarceration, and that of 300 boys paroled by one of Chicago's correctional institutions in 1924 and 1925, 75 per cent have had subsequent jail records.

Too little attention has been given to the economic aspects of crime, especially to the effect of unemployment or the prevalence of mercenary crime or crime for profit, according to Dr. Martin H. Bickham, sociologist of the University of Illinois and superintendent of the special work division of the Governor's commission on unemployment and relief.

"Thousands of men have come to me in the past year or so in search of work, and hundreds of instances have occurred where men, driven by necessity, have told me that if society could not give them an opportunity to earn an honest living, they would go out and get it some other way," Dr. Bickham said.

The unemployment aspect, together with problems growing out of misuse of leisure, was touched on by Judge Andrew A. Bruce, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, who also held that crime must be approached not merely as an act but as the manifestation of social shortcomings.

Other speakers included Mr. Frank J. Loesch, president of the Chicago Crime Commission; Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney at Chicago; and Mr. Sanford Bates, Superintendent of Federal Prisons.

Legion Demands Further Relief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Request for a prohibition referendum and an additional expenditure of more than $25,000,000 a year for veterans' relief were laid before President Hoover by Mr. Henry L. Stevens, national commander of the American Legion, today.

The requests were embodied in the Legion's legislative program for the present Congress. In addition to the annual expenditure it requested an appropriation of about $40,000,000 for the construction of hospitals.

In addition, the Legion asked that there be no reduction in appropriations for the army and civil military activities, and asked also the construction of more ships to bring the navy to its maximum strength under the London treaty.

MRS. BELMONT REELECTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York yesterday was reëlected president of the National Woman's Party, convened here in biennial session.

HOOVER STANDS FAST IN FACE OF CRITICS OF NAVY

New League Broadside Coincident With Message to Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — President Hoover reaffirmed his position on national defense in his annual message, at the same time that big navy advocates through a new broadside from Mr. William Howard Gardiner, president of the Navy League, renewed their attack on the Chief Executive, and asked for a congressional inquiry of navy appropriations.

Mr. Hoover, in his message, said that reductions in army and navy expenditure are being made "without reducing existing personnel, or impairing the morale of either establishment." He agreed that the international naval conventions for arms reduction "also implies for ourselves the gradual expansion of the deficient categories in our navy to the parities provided in those treaties," but he pointed out that none of the other countries is maintaining the full rate of construction which the treaty size of fleets would imply.

Mr. Gardiner, for the Navy League, renewed the attack which led to an investigation of his original charges. While the tone of his new letter is less personal in its attack on the President, it is apparent that the league has not abated its position and that a lively campaign for larger naval appropriations will be urged on Congress.

"It is of primary and pressing importance," he said, "to determine whether the general and budgetary policy of Mr. Hoover toward the United States Navy is based on adequate appreciation of the reason why we maintain a navy and the characteristics requisite in a navy to satisfy such requirements."

Grandi at Home; Backs Arms Talk

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 8—Extremely satisfied with the result of his mission to the United States and expressing greatest confidence in the work to be accomplished at the forthcoming world disarmament conference, Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, arrived at Rome today. He motored immediately to the Palazzo Zamezia and conferred with Premier Mussolini, to whom he gave a detailed account of his numerous conversations with President Hoover, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and other American statesmen.

When asked by American newspaper men whether he favored the proposal of postponing the disarmament conference, Signor Grandi firmly stated his conviction that the conference should be held on the appointed date. He saw no reason for the postponement suggested in some quarters. The conference is now absorbing the attention of the Italian Government and everything is being done to make it reach the desired result, he indicated.

The Italian delegation to the conference has not yet been appointed, but it is already known that Signor Grandi will be chief Italian representative. He still hopes a naval understanding will be reached between France and Italy before the conference opens. Naval negotiations have never been broken off, and it is assumed they will now be intensified so as to reach an accord satisfactory to both parties, he said.

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HOOVER ASKS TAX RISE OF $921,000,000

Against Dole and Tariff Revision—Urges Expanding Federal Credit

MESSAGE STRESSES NEED FOR ECONOMY

Would Tighten Banking Laws, Regulate Railway Competition and Power Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—President Hoover transmitted to Congress today his annual report, calling for a tax increase of $921,000,000; establishment of a huge new credit structure to be known as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; proposals for broadening Federal Reserve eligibility requirements; organization of a new home loan discount bank system, and half a dozen other far-reaching plans for bolstering the economic situation with federal credit.

The message deals primarily with domestic, economic and business problems. Mr. Hoover lets it be known that he opposes further veteran bonus payments, tariff revision or dole at the present time. He urges consolidation of government departments, stricter banking laws with extension of chain banks, and federal regulation over competitors of railways and over power lines.

In the international field, Mr. Hoover urges American coöperation in world fiscal problems and furtherance of disarmament.

Mr. Hoover expresses profound conviction in the certainty of ultimate business recovery, which he declares now is chiefly a matter of restoring public confidence.

Eyes on Budget Message

Attention in Congress centered on Mr. Hoover's financial proposals, which will be elaborated in his budget message tomorrow. Economy, new taxation and additional borrowing are necessary this year, he states. The absolute minimum to which this year's deficit can be reduced, he says, is $1,417,000,000. Of this, about $500,000,000 goes to statutory debt retirements, which he would finance by new borrowing. The remainder he would raise by new taxation, but he does not at this time specify the method.

Mr. Hoover lists three more special messages which he will send Congress on specific questions, besides tomorrow's budget message.

One will deal with plans to strengthen criminal law enforcement and improvement of judicial procedure, based presumably on findings of the Wickersham Commission.

Another message will deal with international relations, and particularly the moratorium, and will be given to Congress Thursday.

The third will outline the reorganization of federal departments and bureaus which Mr. Hoover has advocated for years.

In conclusion, Mr. Hoover, in an eloquent defense of the American economic system, declares that it is no artificial thing, but rather expresses the "faith and spirit of our people"; and that defects revealed at the present juncture will be set right by gradual adjustment rather than by revolution.

Mr. Hoover's Message

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is my duty under the Constitution to transmit to the Congress information on the state of the Union and to recommend for its consideration necessary and expedient measures.

The chief influence affecting the state of the Union during the past year has been the continued world-wide economic disturbance. Our national concern has been to meet the emergencies it has created for us and to lay the foundations for recovery.

If we lift our vision beyond these immediate emergencies we find fundamental national gains even amid depression. In meeting the problems of this difficult period, we have witnessed a remarkable development of the sense of coöperation in the community. For the first time in the history of our major economic depressions there has been a notable absence of public disorders and industrial conflict.

Above all there is an enlargement of social and spiritual responsibility among the people. The strains and stresses upon business have resulted in closer application, in saner policies, and in better methods. Public improvements have been carried out on a larger scale than even in normal times. The country is richer in physical property, in newly discovered resources, and in productive capacity than ever before. There has been constant gain in knowledge and education; there has been continuous advance in science and invention; there has been distinct gain in public health.

Business depressions have been recurrent in the life of our country and are but transitory. The nation has emerged from each of them with increased strength and virility because of the enlightenment they have brought, the readjustments and the larger understanding of the realities and obligations of life and work which come from them.

National Defense

Both our Army and Navy have been maintained in a high state of efficiency. The ability and devotion of both officers and men

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Hoover Points Out Confidence Is Way to Recovery and Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

sustain the highest traditions of the service. Reductions and postponements in expenditure of these departments to meet the present emergency are being made without reducing existing personnel or impairing the morale of either establishment.

The agreement between the leading naval powers for limitation of naval armaments and establishment of their relative strength and thus elimination of competitive building also implies for ourselves the gradual expansion of the deficient categories in our Navy to the parities provided in those treaties. However, none of the other nations, parties to these agreements, is today maintaining the full rate of construction which the treaty size of fleets would imply.

Although these agreements secured the maximum reduction of fleets which it was at that time possible to attain, I am hopeful that the naval powers, party to these agreements, will realize that establishment of relative strength in itself offers opportunity for further reduction without injury to any of them. This would be the more possible if pending negotiations are successful between France and Italy. If the world is to regain its standards of life, it must further decrease both naval and other arms. The subject will come before the General Disarmament Conference which meets in Geneva on Feb. 2 next.

Foreign Affairs

We are at peace with the world. We have coöperated with other nations to preserve peace. The rights of our citizens abroad have been protected.

The economic depression has continued and deepened in every part of the world during the past year. In many countries political instability, excessive armaments, debts, governmental expenditures, and taxes have resulted in revolutions, in unbalanced budgets and monetary collapse and financial panics, in dumping of goods upon world markets, and in diminished consumption of commodities.

Within two years there have been revolutions or acute social disorders in 19 countries, embracing more than half the population of the world. Ten countries have been unable to meet their external obligations. In 14 countries embracing a quarter of the world's population, former monetary standards have been temporarily abandoned. In a number of countries there have been acute financial panics or compulsory restraints upon banking. These disturbances have many roots in the dislocations from the World War. Every one of them has reacted upon us. They have sharply affected the markets and prices of our agricultural and industrial products. They have increased unemployment and greatly embarrassed our financial and credit system.

Shows Coöperation Needed

As our difficulties during the past year have plainly originated in large degree from these sources, any effort to bring about our own recuperation has dictated the necessity of coöperation by us with other nations in reasonable effort to restore world confidence and economic stability.

Coöperation of our Federal Reserve System and our banks with the central banks in foreign countries has contributed to localize and ameliorate a number of serious financial crises or moderate the pressures upon us, and thus avert disasters which would have affected us.

The economic crisis in Germany and Central Europe last June rose to the dimensions of a general panic from which it was apparent that without assistance these nations must collapse. Apprehensions of such collapse had demoralized our agricultural and security markets and so threatened other nations as to impose further dangers upon us. But of highest importance was the necessity of coöperation on our part to relieve the people of Germany from imminent disasters and to maintain their important relations to progress and stability in the world.

Upon the initiative of this Government a year's postponement of reparations and other intergovernmental debts was brought about. Upon our further initiative an agreement was made by Germany's private creditors providing for an extension of such credits until the German people can develop more permanent and definite forms of relief.

We have continued our policy of withdrawing our marines from Haiti and Nicaragua.

The difficulties between China and Japan have given us great concern, not alone for the maintenance of the spirit of the Kellogg-Briand pact, but for the maintenance of the treaties to which we are a party assuring the territorial integrity of China. It is our purpose to assist in finding solutions sustaining the full spirit of those treaties.

I shall deal at greater length with our foreign relations in a later message.

The Domestic Situation

Many undertakings have been organized and forwarded during the past year to meet the new and changing emergencies which have constantly confronted us.

Broadly the community has cooperated to meet the needs of honest distress, and to take such emergency measures as would sustain confidence in our financial system and would cushion the violence of liquidation in industry and commerce, thus giving time for orderly readjustment of costs, inventories, and credits without panic and widespread bankruptcy.

These measures have served those purposes and will promote recovery.

In these measures we have striven to mobilize and stimulate private initiative and local and community responsibility. There has been the least possible Government entry into the economic field, and that only in temporary and emergency form. Our citizens and our local governments have given a magnificent display of unity and action, initiative and patriotism in solving a multitude of difficulties and in coöperating with the Federal Government.

For a proper understanding of my recommendations to the Congress it is desirable very briefly to review such activities during the past year.

The emergencies of unemployment have been met by action in many directions. The appropriations for the continued speeding up of the great federal construction program have provided direct and indirect aid to employment upon a large scale. By organized unity of action, the states and municipalities have also maintained large programs of public improvement.

All Help to Give Work

Many industries have been prevailed upon to anticipate and intensify construction. Industrial concerns and other employers have been organized to spread available work among all their employees, instead of discharging a portion of them. A large majority have maintained wages at as high levels as the safe conduct of their business would permit. This course has saved us from industrial conflict and disorder which have characterized all previous depressions.

Immigration has been curtailed by administrative action. Upon the basis of normal immigration the decrease amounts to about 300,000 individuals who otherwise would have been added to our unemployment. The expansion of federal employment agencies under appropriations by the Congress has proved most effective. Through the President's organization for unemployment relief, public and private agencies were successfully mobilized last winter to provide employment and other measures against distress. Similar organization gives assurance against suffering during the coming winter.

Committees of leading citizens are now active at practically every point of unemployment. In the large majority they have been assured the funds necessary which, together with local government aids, will meet the situation. A few exceptional localities will be further organized. The evidence of the Public Health Service shows an actual decrease of sickness and infant and general mortality below normal years. No greater proof could be adduced that our people have been protected from hunger and cold and that the sense of social responsibility in the nation has responded to the need of the unfortunate.

Help Aids Farm Crops

To meet the emergencies in agriculture the loans authorized by Congress for rehabilitation in the drought areas have enabled farmers to produce abundant crops in those districts. The Red Cross undertook and magnificently administered relief for over 2,500,000 drought sufferers last winter. It has undertaken this year to administer relief to 100,000 sufferers in the new drought area of certain northwest states.

The action of the Federal Farm Board in granting credits to farm coöperatives saved many of them from bankruptcy and increased their purpose and strength. By enabling farm coöperatives to cushion the fall in prices of farm products in 1930 and 1931 the board secured higher prices to the farmer than would have been obtained otherwise, although the benefits of this action were partially defeated by continued world overproduction.

Incident to this action the failure of a large number of farmers and of country banks was averted which could quite possibly have spread into a major disaster. The banks in the South have coöperated with the Farm Board in creation of a pool for the better marketing of accumulated cotton. Growers have been materially assisted by this action. Constant effort has been made to reduce overproduction in relief of agriculture and to promote the foreign buying of agricultural products by sustaining economic stability abroad.

To meet our domestic emergencies in credit and banking arising from the reaction to acute crises abroad the National Credit Association was set up by the banks with resources of $500,000,000 to support sound banks against the frightened withdrawals and hoarding. It is giving aid to reopen solvent banks which have been closed. Federal officials have brought about many beneficial unions of banks and have employed other means which have prevented many bank closings. As a result of these measures the hoarding withdrawals which had risen to over $250,000,000 per week after the British crisis have substantially ceased.

Further Measures

The major economic forces and weaknesses at home and abroad have now been exposed and can be appraised, and the time is ripe for forward action to expedite our recovery.

Although some of the causes of our depression are due to speculation, inflation of securities and real estate, unsound foreign investments, and mismanagement of financial institutions, yet our self-contained national economy, with its matchless strength and resources, would have enabled us to recover long since but for the continued dislocations, shocks, and setbacks from abroad.

Whatever the causes may be, the vast liquidation and readjustments which have taken place have left us with a large degree of credit paralysis, which, together with the situation in our railways and the conditions abroad, are now the outstanding obstacles to recuperation. If we can put our financial resources to work and can ameliorate the financial situation in the railways, I am confident we can make a large measure of recovery independent of the rest of the world. A strong America is the highest contribution to world stability.

The Bank Phase

One phase of the credit situation is indicated in the banks. During the past year banks representing 3 per cent of our total deposits have been closed. A large part of these failures have been caused by withdrawals for hoarding, as distinguished from the failures early in the depression where weakness due to mismanagement was the larger cause of failure.

Despite their closing, many of them will pay in full. Although such withdrawals have practically ceased, yet $1,100,000,000 of currency was previously withdrawn which has still to return to circulation. This represents a large reduction of the ability of our banks to extend credit which would otherwise fertilize industry and agriculture.

Furthermore, many of our bankers, in order to prepare themselves to meet possible withdrawals, have felt compelled to call in loans, to refuse new credits, and to realize upon securities, which in turn has demoralized the markets. The paralysis has been further augmented by the steady increase in recent years of the proportoin of bank assets invested in long-term securities, such as mortgages and bonds.

These securities tend to lose their liquidity in depression or temporarily to fall in value so that the ability of the banks to meet the shock of sudden withdrawal is greatly lessened and the restriction of all kinds of credit is thereby increased. The continuing credit paralysis has operated to accentuate the deflation and liquidation of commodities, real estate, and securities below any reasonable basis of values.

Small Units Suffer

All of this tends to stifle business, especially the smaller units, and finally expresses itself in further depression of prices and values, in restriction on new enterprise, and in increased unemployment.

The situation largely arises from an unjustified lack of confidence. We have enormous volumes of idle money in the banks and in hoarding. We do not require more money or working capital—we need to put what we have to work.

The fundamental difficulties which have brought about financial strains in foreign countries do not exist in the United States. No external drain on our resources can threaten our position, because the balance of international payments is in our favor; we owe less to foreign countries than they owe to us; our industries are efficiently organized; our currency and bank deposits are protected by the greatest gold reserve in history.

Our first step toward recovery is to reëstablish confidence and thus restore the flow of credit which is the very basis of our economic life. We must put some steel beams in the foundations of our credit structure. It is our duty to apply the full strength of our Government not only to the immediate phases, but to provide security against shocks and the repetition of the weaknesses which have been proven.

The recommendations which I here lay before the Congress are designed to meet these needs by strengthening financial, industrial, and agricultural life through the medium of our existing institutions, and thus to avoid the entry of the Government into competition with private business.

Federal Government Finance

The first requirement of confidence and of economic recovery is financial stability of the United States Government. I shall deal with fiscal questions at greater length in the Budget message. But I must at this time call attention to the magnitude of the deficits which have developed and the resulting necessity for determined and courageous policies. These deficits arise in the main from the heavy decrease in tax receipts due to the depression and to the increase in expenditure on construction in aid to unemployment, aids to agriculture, and upon services to veterans.

During the fiscal year ending June 30 last we incurred a deficit of about $903,000,000, which included the statutory reduction of the debt and represented an increase of the national debt by $616,000,000. Of this, however, $153,000,000 is offset by increased cash balances.

In comparison with the fiscal year 1928 there is indicated a fall in Federal receipts for the present fiscal year amounting to $1,683,000,000, of which $1,034,000,000 is in individual and corporate income taxes alone. During this fiscal year there will be an increased expenditure, as compared to 1928, on veterans of $255,000,000, and an increased expenditure on construction work which may reach $520,000,000. Despite large economies in other directions, we have an indicated deficit, including the statutory retirement of the debt, of $2,123,000,000, and an indicated net debt increase of about $1,711,000,000.

The Budget Deficit

The Budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, after allowing for some increase of taxes under the present laws and after allowing for drastic reduction in expenditures, still indicates a deficit of $1,417,000,000. After offsetting the statutory debt retirements this would indicate an increase in the national debt for the fiscal year 1933 of about $921,000,000.

Several conclusions are inevitable. We must have insistent and determined reduction in Government expenses. We must face a temporary increase in taxes. Such increase should not cover the whole of these deficits or it will retard recovery. We must partially finance the deficit by borrowing. It is my view that the amount of taxation should be fixed so as to balance the Budget for 1933 except for the statutory debt retirement. Such Government receipts would assure the balance of the following year's budget including debt retirement. It is my further view that the additional taxation should be imposed solely as an emergency measure terminating definitely two years from July 1 next. Such a basis will give confidence in the determination of the Government to stabilize its finance and will assure taxpayers of its temporary character. Even with increased taxation, the Government will reach the utmost safe limit of its borrowing capacity by the expenditures for which we are already obligated and the recommendations here proposed. To go further than these limits in either expenditures, taxes, or borrowing will destroy confidence, denude commerce and industry of its resources, jeopardize the financial system, and actually extend unemployment and demoralize agriculture rather than relieve it.

Federal Land Banks

I recommend that the Congress authorize the subscription by the Treasury of further capital to the Federal land banks to be retired as provided in the original act, or when funds are available, and that repayments of such capital be treated as a fund available for further subscriptions in the same manner. It is urgent that the banks be supported so as to stabilize the market values of their bonds and thus secure capital for the farmers at low rates, that they may continue their services to agriculture and that they may meet the present situation with consideration to the farmers.

Deposits in Closed Banks

A method should be devised to make available quickly to depositors some portion of their deposits in closed banks as the assets of such banks may warrant. Such provision would go far to relieve distress in a multitude of families, would stabilize values in many communities, and would liberate working capital to thousands of concerns. I recommend that measures be enacted promptly to accomplish these results and I suggest that the Congress should consider the development of such a plan through the Federal Reserve Banks.

Home-Loan Discount Banks

I recommend the establishment of a system of home-loan discount banks as the necessary companion in our financial structure of the Federal Reserve Banks and our Federal Land Banks. Such action will relieve present distressing pressures against home and farm property owners. It will relieve pressures upon and give added strength to building and loan associations, savings banks, and deposit banks, engaged in extending such credits. Such action would further decentralize our credit structure. It would revive residential construction and employment. It would enable such loaning institutions more effectually to promote home ownership. I discussed this plan at some length in a statement made public Nov. 14, last. This plan has been warmly indorsed by the recent National Conference upon Home Ownership and Housing, whose members were designated by the governors of the states and the groups interested.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

In order that the public may be absolutely assured and that the Government may be in position to meet any public necessity, I recommend that an emergency Reconstruction Corporation of the nature of the former War Finance Corporation should be established. It may not be necessary to use such an instrumentality very extensively. The very existence of such a bulwark will strengthen confidence. The Treasury should be authorized to subscribe a reasonable capital to it, and it should be given authority to issue its own debentures. It should be placed in liquidation at the end of two years. Its purpose is that by strengthening the weak spots to thus liberate the full strength of the nation's resources. It should be in position to facilitate exports by American agencies; make advances to agricultural credit agencies where necessary to protect and aid the agricultural industry; to make temporary advances upon proper securities to establish industries, railways, and financial institutions which can not otherwise secure credit, and where such advances will protect the credit structure and stimulate employment. Its functions would not overlap those of the National Credit Corporation.

Federal Reserve Eligibility

On Oct. 6 I issued a statement that I should recommend to the Congress an extension during emergencies of the eligibility provisions in the Federal reserve act. This statement was approved by a representative gathering of the Members of both Houses of the Congress, including members of the appropriate committees. It was approved by the officials of the Treasury Department, and I understand such an extension has been approved by a majority of the governors of the Federal reserve banks. Nothing should be done which would lower the safeguards of the system.

The establishment of the mortgage-discount banks herein referred to will also contribute to further reserve strength in the banks without inflation.

Banking Laws

Our people have a right to a banking system in which their deposits shall be safeguarded and the flow of credit less subject to storms. The need of a sounder system is plainly shown by the extent of bank failures. I recommend the prompt improvement of the banking laws Changed financial conditions and commercial practices must be met. The Congress should investigate the need for separation between different kinds of banking; an enlargement of branch banking under proper restrictions; and the methods by which enlarged membership in the Federal Reserve System may be brought about.

Postal Savings Banks

The Postal Savings deposits have increased from about $200,000,000 to about $550,000,000 during the past year. This experience has raised important practical questions in relation to deposits and investments which should receive the attention of the Congress.

Railways

The railways present one of our immediate and pressing problems. They are and must remain the backbone of our transportation system. Their prosperity is interrelated with the prosperity of all industries. Their fundamental service in transportation, the volume of their employment, their buying power for supplies from other industries, the enormous investment in their securities, particularly their bonds, by insurance companies, savings banks, benevolent and other trusts, all reflect their partnership in the whole economic fabric. Through these institutions the railway bonds are in a large sense the investment of every family. The well-maintained and successful operation and the stability of railway finances are of primary importance to economic recovery. They should have more effective opportunity to reduce operating costs by proper consolidation. As their rates must be regulated in public interest, so also approximate regulation should be applied to competing services by some authority. The methods of their regulation should be revised. The Interstate Commerce Commission has made important and far-reaching recommendations upon the whole subject, which I commend to the early consideration of the Congress.

Antitrust Laws

In my message of a year ago I commented on the necessity of congressional inquiry into the economic action of the antitrust laws. There is wide conviction that some change should be made especially in the procedure under these laws. I do not favor their repeal. Such action would open wide the door to price fixing, monopoly, and destruction of healthy competition. Particular attention should be given to the industries founded upon natural resources, especially where destructive competition produces great wastes of these resources and brings great hardships upon operators, employees, and the public. In recent years there has been continued demoralization in the bituminous coal, oil, and lumber industries. I again commend the matter to the consideration of the Congress.

Unemployment

As an aid to unemployment the Federal Government is engaged in the greatest program of public-building, harbor, flood-control, highway, waterway, aviation, merchant and naval ship construction in all history. Our expenditures on these works during this calendar year will reach about $780,000,000 compared with $260,000,000 in 1928. Through this increased construction, through the maintenance of a full complement of federal employees, and through services to veterans it is estimated that the federal taxpayer is now directly contributing to the livelihood of 10,000,000 of our citizens.

We must avoid burdens upon the Government which will create more unemployment in private industry than can be gained by further expansion of employment by the Federal Government. We can now stimulate employment and agriculture more effectually and speedily through the voluntary measures in progress, through the thawing out of credit, through the building up of stability abroad, through the home loan discount banks, through an emergency finance corporation and the rehabilitation of the railways and other such directions.

I am opposed to any direct or indirect government dole. The breakdown and increased unemployment in Europe is due in part to such practices. Our people are providing against distress from unemployment in true American fashion by a magnificent response to public appeal and by action of the local governments.

General Legislation

There are many other subjects requiring legislative action at this session of the Congress. I may list the following among them:

Veterans' Services

The law enacted last March authorizing loans of 50 per cent upon adjusted-service certificates has, together with the loans made under previous laws, resulted in payments of about $1,260,000,000. Appropriations have been exhausted. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs advises that a further appropriation of $200,000,000 is required at once to meet the obligations made necessary by existing legislation.

There will be demands for further veterans' legislation; there are inequalities in our system of veterans' relief; it is our national duty to meet our obligations to those who have served the Nation. But our present expenditure upon these services now exceeds $1,000,000,000 per annum. I am opposed to any extension of these expenditures until the country has recovered from the present situation.

Electrical-Power Regulation

I have recommended in previous messages the effective regulation of interstate electrical power as the essential function of the reorganized Federal Power Commission. I renew the recommendation. It is urgently needed in public protection.

Muscle Shoals

At my suggestion, the Governors and Legislatures of Alabama and Tennessee selected three members each for service on a committee to which I appointed a representative of the farm organizations and two representatives of the War Department for the purpose of recommending a plan for the disposal of these properties which would be in the interest of the people of those States and the agricultural industry throughout the country. I shall transmit the recommendations to the Congress.

Reorganization of Federal Departments

I have referred in previous messages to the profound need of further reorganization and consolidation of Federal administrative functions to eliminate overlap and waste, and to enable coördination and definition of Government policies now wholly impossible in scattered and conflicting agencies which deal with parts of the same major function. I shall lay before the Congress further recommendations upon this subject, particularly in relation to the Department of the Interior. There are two directions of such reorganization, however, which have an important bearing upon the emergency problems with which we are confronted.

Shipping Board

At present the Shipping Board exercises large administrative functions independent of the Executive. These administrative functions should be transferred to the Department of Commerce, in keeping with that single responsibility which has been the basis of our governmental structure since its foundation. There should be created in that department a position of Assistant Secretary for Merchant Marine, under whom this work and the several bureaus having to do with merchant marine may be grouped.

The Shipping Board should be made a regulatory body acting also in advisory capacity on loans and policies, in keeping with its original conception. Its regulatory powers should be amended to include regulation of coastwise shipping so as to assure stability and better service. It is also worthy of consideration that the regulation of rates and services upon the inland waterways should be assigned to such a reorganized board.

Reorganization of Public Works Administration

I recommend that all building and construction activities of the Government now carried on by many departments be consolidated into an independent establishment under the President to be known as the "Public Works Administration" directed by a Public Works Administrator. This agency should undertake all construction work in service to the different departments of the Government (except naval and military work). The services of the Corps of Army Engineers should be delegated in rotation for military duty to this administration in continuation of their supervision of river and harbor work. Great economies, sounder policies, more effective coördination to employment, and expedition in all construction work would result from this consolidation.

Law Enforcement

I shall present some recommendations in a special message looking to the strengthening of criminal law enforcement and improvement in judicial procedure connected therewith.

Inland Waterway and Harbor Improvement

These improvements are now proceeding upon an unprecedented scale. Some indication of the volume of work in progress is conveyed by the fact that during the current year over 380,000,000 cubic yards of material have been moved—an amount equal to the entire removal in the construction of the Panama Canal. The Mississippi waterway system, connecting Chicago, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, and New Orleans, will be in full operation during 1933. Substantial progress is being made upon the projects of the upper Missouri, upper Mississippi, etc.

Negotiations are now in progress with Canada for the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway.

The Tariff

Wages and standards of living abroad have been materially lowered during the past year. The temporary abandonment of the gold standard by certain countries has also reduced their production costs compared to ours. Fortunately any increases in the tariff which may be necessary to protect agriculture and industry from these lowered foreign costs, or decreases in items which may prove to be excessive, may be undertaken at any time by the Tariff Commission under authority which it possesses by virtue of the tariff act of 1930. The commission during the past year has reviewed the rates upon over 254 items subject to tariff. As a result of vigorous and industrious action, it is up to date in the consideration of pending references and is prepared to give prompt attention to any further applications. This procedure presents an orderly method for correcting inequalities. I am opposed to any general congressional revision of the tariff. Such action would disturb industry, business, and agriculture. It would prolong the depression.

Immigration and Deportation

I recommend that immigration restriction now in force under administrative action be placed upon a more definite basis by law. The deportation laws should be strengthened. Aliens lawfully in the country should be protected by the issuance of a certificate of residence.

Public Health

I again call attention to my previous recommendations upon this subject, particularly in its relation to children. The moral results are of the utmost importance.

Conclusion

It is inevitable that in these times much of the legislation proposed to the Congress and many of the recommendations of the Executive must be designed to meet emergencies. In reaching solutions we must not jeopardize those principles which we have found to be the basis of the growth of the nation.

The Federal Government must not encroach upon nor permit local communities to abandon that precious possession of local initiative and responsibility. Again, just as the largest measure of responsibility in the government of the nation rests upon local self-government, so does the largest measure of social responsibility in our country rest upon the individual.

If the individual surrenders his own initiative and responsibilities, he is surrendering his own freedom and his own liberty. It is the duty of the National Government to insist that both the local governments and the individual shall assume and bear these responsibilities as a fundamental of preserving the very basis of our freedom.

World Sees Big Changes

Many vital changes and movements of vast proportions are taking place in the economic world. The effect of these changes upon the future cannot be seen clearly as yet. Of this, however, we are sure: Our system, based upon the ideals of individual initiative and of equality of opportunity, is not an artificial thing.

Rather it is the outgrowth of the experience of America, and expresses the faith and spirit of our people. It has carried us in a century and a half to leadership of the economic world. If our economic system does not match our highest expectations at all times, it does not require revolutionary action to bring it into accord with any necessity that experience may prove. It has successfully adjusted itself to changing conditions in the past.

It will do so again. The mobility of our institutions, the richness of our resources, and the abilities of our people enable us to meet them unafraid. It is a distressful time for many of our people, but they have shown qualities as high in fortitude, courage, and resourcefulness as ever in our history.

With that spirit, I have faith that out of it will come a sounder life, a truer standard of values, a greater recognition of the results of honest effort, and a healthier atmosphere in which to rear our children. Ours must be a country of such stability and security as cannot fail to carry forward and enlarge among all the people that abundant life of material and spiritual opportunity which it has represented among all nations since its beginning.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
December 8, 1931.

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Burmans Agree To Separation Of Shan States

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8—Separation of the federated Shan states from Burma was accepted "in principle" at the Burma Round-Table Conference yesterday.

The proposal was put forward by the Sawbwa of Hsipaw, chief of one of the largest of the 38 states which are landlocked between China and Siam on one side and Burma on the other and have hitherto been loosely affiliated with Burma for administration since 1922.

On the assumption that the Shans would not want to send a representative to Burma's new legislature, the delegates agreed to discuss the relations between Burma and the Shan states at a later stage of the conference. This implies a broad acceptance of the proposal that the states should be regarded as a separate unit.

The Sawbwa of Hsipaw declared by history, geography and ethnological circumstances the Shan states form an individual homogeniety, and added that the chiefs desire to do nothing which might endanger their authority over the people.

These hereditary chiefs, or Sawbwas, have in varying degree extensive criminal, civil and revenue powers over more than 1,500,000 persons in the wild countryside that covers more than 56,000 square miles. The chiefs maintain a federal council which, however, has no legislative power, and their states are administered by the British commissioner who acts on behalf of the Governor of Burma.

It is contended by the Sawbwa of Hsipaw that the Shans are not yet ready to assume a new form of government and the chiefs would resent the interference of Burma in their domestic affairs. He added that the chiefs have their own scheme of reforms which has received the sympathetic consideration of the British Government.

Women's Gowns at Congress Opening Give Gay Setting to Brilliant Scene

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Smart in cut, dark and businesslike in color, were the opening-day gowns chosen by the women of the House of Representatives.

Most of them were brightened by shoulder bouquets or corsages, and had contrasting touches of white.

Mrs. Mary T. Norton, New Jersey Democrat, on whom eyes were centered because of her probable chairmanship of the District of Columbia Committee, first such honor to go to a woman, wore crepe of a French blue, with contrasting white front. As on all previous opening days since she has been in the House, she wore a corsage sent by her husband in Jersey City.

Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, California Republican, wore a gown of black satin. On it she wore white flowers.

Black woolen, Massachusetts-made, was chosen by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of that State. A white collar gave contrast. Her bouquet was of orchids. She wore a silver fox fur.

Representative Ruth Bryan Owen (D.) of Florida, who usually wears the orchid flower that grows in her Florida district, varied the program by appearing with white gardenias on her black gown.

Representative Ruth B. Pratt (R.), representing one of New York's wealthiest districts, appeared in a simply cut dress of black crepe. Representative Effiegene Wingo (D.), from an Arkansas district bravely recovering from drought, wore black crepe-de-chine with white georgette collar.

The most missed feminine gallery figure was Mrs. Alice Longworth, who sat in the Speaker's box at the opening of the last session of Congress, presided over by her husband, the late Nicholas Longworth.

Early to arrive on the Senate side was Mrs. Dolly Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis. She was dressed in a black velvet suit, black hat and silver fox fur.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Charles W. Taylor, Peekskill, N. Y.
Rose B. Bunce, Fenton, Mich.
Clinton W. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank M. Parchu, Los Angeles, Calif.
Genevieve C. Parchu, Los Angeles, Calif.
Alice Hale Cohen, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. Barrett Cohen, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lowell B. Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.

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HOUSE SETTLES DOWN TO WORK OF THE SESSION

With Garner as Speaker, Democrats Prepare to Revise Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—With decks cleared for action the House of Representatives waited only for the President's message today to set forth on its legislative career.

The first day, yesterday, was the day for formalities with expressions of good will between party rivals forming an atmosphere of cordiality and levity. Mr. John N. Garner's accession to the Speaker's chair was acclaimed almost as heartily by his political opponents as by members of his own party who had accorded him every vote at their disposal.

But today is another day. What few frock coats the House manages to muster on its first day have been put aside for ordinary workaday dress and the bill hopper is already bulging with first contributions of what promises to be a record crop.

Immediately on convening today action on the new rules for the session will come up for discussion. The President's message will also be received. Tomorrow the House will receive another message from President Hoover, presenting the one-year war debt moratorium agreement which comes before the House because it affects the finances of the country.

On Thursday a third message from the White House will discuss the budget, carrying with it at the same time the appropriation bills as approved by the bureau of the budget.

With this much material to start on the House will be well under way before the end of the week.

The Democratic majority at present appears to be well organized for the work to come. Their two leaders, Speaker John N. Garner of Texas and Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, floor leader, were selected for their posts by the unanimous action of the party.

In addition to this, for what is thought to be the first time within recent years, every one of the 219 Democratic members of the House was present for the roll call when the House convened yesterday, and all but one cast their votes for Mr. Garner. Mr. Garner himself voted present, accounting for the remaining vote.

The Republicans, although they have achieved agreement on floor leadership, still have their troubles. The floor leadership itself was only settled at the last minute yesterday after a struggle between Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York, and Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut.

Mr. Tilson had previously been elected Republican floor leader and his friends at one time proposed to insist upon his right to the office although defeated by Mr. Snell as the party nominee for the Speakership. However, Mr. Tilson resigned his position as floor leader immediately following Mr. Garner's elevation to the Speakership, leaving to Mr. Snell undisputed leadership of the Republican minority.

The Republicans have a further source of discontent in five Progressives from Wisconsin who refused to vote for the party nominee, Mr. Snell, yesterday, but instead voted for Representative George J. Schneider (R.) of Wisconsin, although the latter had not been nominated for the office. That they will continue to rebel against Republican leadership remains uncertain, but heir action is being taken as a warning to the regulars that they will by no means follow the party policy blindly.

Democratic Leaders Name Policy Committees In House and Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Democratic policy committees in the Senate and in the House have been named to coördinate the activities of the party in the two chambers in the present session. The move has been made with an idea of getting through constructive measures by Democrats and of winning popular sympathy for the party on the eve of a presidential election.

In the Senate, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority floor leader, named the committee, and in the House, the corresponding committee was named by the newly elected Speaker, John N. Garner (D.) of Texas.

The move emphasizes the intention of the Democrats to make the most of the present occasion by formulating a constructive party legislative program, and of doing their utmost to carry it into effect. In this instance, the Democrats are in some ways at an advantage over the Republicans. They control the lower House, where all taxation and finance matters originate, and thereby will have the initiative in formulating bills demanded by the present economic disturbance.

In the Senate the Democrats have capable leadership, and, although not in control, they are less divided than the Republicans, because of the absence of a schismatic wing similar to the Progressive group. The Senate policy committee is composed for the most part of men of high caliber, and it is obvious from its make-up that the party believes it sees an opportunity of establishing confidence in itself and intends to take it.

The Senate policy committee is as follows: Senator Robinson, of Arkansas; Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; Pat Harrison, of Mississippi; Key Pittman, of Nevada; David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts; Carter Glass, of Virginia; Robert J. Bulkley, of Ohio; Robert Wagner, of New York; Cordell Hull, of Tennessee; Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky.

The House policy committee follows: John N. Garner, of Texas; Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois; Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee; Thomas H. Cullen, of New York; Charles R. Crisp, of Georgia; William B. Bankhead, of Alabama; J. Will Taylor, of Tennessee; Patrick H. Drewry, of Virginia; John N. Sandlin, of Louisiana, and Arthur H. Greenwood, of Indiana.

The two committees today discuss party policy in respent to recommendations advanced by Mr. Hoover.

Grange Urged to Unite On Farm Relief Work

(Continued from Page 1)

have benefited under this system, but added that surprising interest was manifested by other states in this pioneer activity of the Massachusetts State Grange, at the national convention. Several other state organizations have taken up this work of aiding students of agriculture, he said.

Mr. Jenks took the lead in urging that the Grange "again go on record as opposed to the Daylight Saving Law." He said that it was significant that the outstanding reasons advanced for its passage and later its retention have all been eliminated. "If our legislators really desire to improve agricultural conditions, they can make no better start," said Mr. Jenks, "than by repealing the so-called Daylight Saving Law."

Organized bird protection by Grange members was emphasized in the State Master's message. "Their necessity in helping the farmer grow his crops has long been recognized and for some time steps have been taken to protect these feathered friends of ours. As patrons of husbandry we are taught also to protect them for the joy they bring into our own lives, and for years we have been advocating among the children the making of the birds their friends and calling them all by their names.

"Our State Grange Bird Days are being looked forward to by all bird lovers, whether Grange members or not, as the programs and bird walks have been interesting and instructive. A new depar. was made this year at the bird day observation in Lenox when a beautiful elm tree was planted in the park. We believe it to be for the best interests of the Grange to continue the policy of setting apart one day for showing our appreciation of our good friends, the birds." Mr. Jenks recommended that a State Grange Bird Day be held in 1932, and a suitable program arranged in that connection.

Tracing the growth of the State Grange during the last year, the State Master said that on the whole, the Granges of Massachusetts are "in excellent condition." The year has been "a real testing time for every organization," he declared and "so it becomes necessary at times not to gauge strength by the yardstick of membership alone." He pointed out that four new Grange halls have been added and that others are in process of construction. As a means of encouraging new Granges, the State Master recommended that $100 be presented to each Grange dedicating a new hall in 1932.

Mayor Curley Speaks

Mayor James J. Curley delivered the address of welcome at the opening of the morning session. At the afternoon session, the annual reports of Mr. Ernest H. Gilbert of Stoughton, secretary, and other State Grange officers were presented. Mrs. Margaret A. Sarre of Chelmsford, Worthy Lecturer, declared in her annual report that the Educational Aid Fund is one of the most essential features of the order, "ranking second only to agriculture." Community service holds an important place, Mrs. Sarre said; home economics will interest the busy housewife, and the Juvenile Granges will furnish leaders for the Granges during the next decade.

"If we are to promote the welfare of our order, and of mankind, elevate the character, and increase the influence of all Patrons of Husbandry, we must be more than a social organization," said Mrs. Sarre. "The subordinate Grange that does not give some time at each meeting for serious literary effort, and for the discussion of problems affecting the welfare of the community, is not in touch with the fundamentals that animated the thought and purpose of the founders of our order, for our aim is to make better, nobler and more law-abiding citizens."

Another business session will be held at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

The 'Senate' Ball Game

REICH'S PLIGHT TOLD TO BASEL ADVISORY BOARD

France Averse to Action Until Germany Decides Who Is to Govern

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Dec. 8—The Young plan advisory committee began today to draft the program for its sessions upon the hardest financial nut of the present crisis.

The German memorandum handed in Sunday night is being carefully studied by all the delegations. The Wiggin report which gave Germany's position in August furnishes the basis for German statements, with nearly every figure which indicated the seriousness of Germany's plight now several points worse.

It is clear that Herr Carl Melchior is telling the committee Germany can pay nothing toward reparations until confidence has restored credit and normal business operations. But the French delegates meet this with the flat statement that the Young plan must be preserved; and even if the figures under the Young plan are reduced, this cut must be balanced by a similar reduction in war debts.

Thus the gap between France and Germany which must be bridged is epitomized in two statements: Germany's "We can pay nothing"; France's "You can pay everything."

It appears that the present committee's task will be difficult, for what is really a political clash cannot be solved except by direct agreement of the responsible governments of France and Germany. Therefore all the committee can do is examine and attempt to establish figures, perhaps ending with two sets, one German and one French.

Meanwhile the French Government expects a Hitler régime in Germany within two months, according to its delegate here, and hence is not eager to make a liberal settlement with the present Government.

France, therefore, prefers to delay the committee's work and the reparations conference until Germany's régime is settled. Thus the Basel committee begins under not too bright auspices. But authorities recognize this is better than false optimism. They look to the experts for a contribution to a problem which essentially rests with the governments concerned.

Dawes-Briand Talk To Unify Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

the League, rather than advocate its delimitation, prefers to accept the existing situation in Manchuria until the international commission makes further recommendations.

The presidential declaration, accompanying the Council's final resolution, contains a definite statement concerning the Japanese right to pursue bandits. The scheme of permitting Japan simply to make a unilateral declaration on this subject has been abandoned.

A message from Gen. Ma Chanshan has been submitted to the Council declaring that, contrary to reports, he has no intention of launching an attack on Tsitsihar and would be glad to have neutral observers appointed by the League Council accompany him when arrangements have been made for the evacuation of Japanese troops from Heilungkiang Province.

The Council appears convinced that neither Japan nor China intends any offensive action. This virtual truce, which at present exists, can be concerted under the supervision of an international commission into an enduring peace.

Mrs. Caraway Says She Will Not Talk But Will Attend Closely to Business

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Indications are that Mrs. Hattie Caraway (D.) of Arkansas, first woman Senator actually to take part in the Senate proceedings, will deflate somewhat the old quip about women talking so much.

Interviewed as Congress convened yesterday she said she had made no plans for a maiden speech, that she would immediately introduce a few local bills but had no plans for any general legislation and that she would talk little outside the Capitol about her work there.

Mrs. Caraway did not take her seat at the opening session but waited until the Senate had been officially notified of the passing of her husband whom she was appointed by Gov. Harvey Parnell of Arkansas to succeed.

While feminists made special treks to the Capitol to congratulate her, Mrs. Caraway declined invitations to pose with women's organizations on the Capitol steps and said that her appointment to the Senate had not struck her as putting her in a unique position to make a name for herself and for women generally.

The new woman Senator will be addressed just as "Mrs. Caraway" and not "Senator Caraway" or "Senatress Caraway" or anything like that if she has her way about it. She has no pet hobbies which she will make subjects of legislation, and she made no requests for any special committee appointments, she said. Her first duty, she feels, will be to inform herself on subjects that are up before Congress.

A group of 40 members of the National Woman's Party called on Mrs. Caraway yesterday afternoon to extend greetings to her. They told Mrs. Caraway that they feel this to be a time of rejoicing for the women of the United States who have looked forward so long to the day when there would be a woman in the Senate and pledged to her the cooperation of the woman's party.

West Virginia Tax Sales Delay Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Contrary to the demands of the taxpayers' association and other civic groups of his own county, Gov. William G. Conley has declined to call a special session of the State Legislature for the purpose of postponing proposed sales of lands returned delinquent in taxes for 1929 and 1930.

It was argued that, "if the thousands of properties listed for sale for taxes still delinquent are sold, mortgage companies will, as a result of such sale, increase their foreclosures by thousands, thereby swelling the enormous total of homeless citizens we already have." A postponement of at least a year was asked.

The Governor stated that he had been informed that all the sheriffs of the State were reporting satisfactory collections of taxes this year and that the shortage of funds was the only reason of merit advanced for postponing the sales.

C. E. Jarvis, C. S., Has Passed On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8—After many years of activity in the Christian Science movement, Mr. Charles E. Jarvis, C. S., passed on here Sunday at his home on South Wilton Street.

Mr. Jarvis was appointed the Christian Science Committee on Publication for Southern California in 1912.

After serving four years in that capacity, he was called to Boston to become corresponding secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors.

He served successively as the clerk of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; clerk of The Christian Science Benevolent Association, and business manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

In 1927 he was appointed a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, upon which he served until June, 1931. Mr. Jarvis was married to Miss Jennie Hibben of Glendale, Calif., in 1897.

BUILDING ON UPGRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—That construction work in North Carolina is on the upgrade, indicating the return of better times, is reflected in figures issued by the State Department of Labor. Contracts calling for bids during November, it is pointed out, involved more than $250,000 more than such contracts during the preceding month.

New Scenes Mingle With the Old As 72d Congress Makes Its Bow

Like First Day of School, Old Friendships Renewed and New Made—Great Crowds Strive to Gain Entrance—'Hunger Marchers' Parade Outside

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—New scenes were interspersed with the old as Vice-President Curtis and William Tyler Page, former clerk of the House, with sharp raps of their gavels, called to order the two houses of the Seventy-second Congress yesterday.

It was like the first day of school. Old friendships were renewed, new ones made. "We've been here about six weeks—taken a house in Chevy Chase for the session," one Representative called out to another as the elevator started to rise to carry him to his office. Here a feminine lobbyist has a Senator buttonholed as she tries to get him to say he will support an "Equal Rights" amendment to the Constitution. "Write me a letter," is his answer. "I certainly shall," she replied.

The galleries were packed to their doors. A huge crowd waited outside of each, all holding entrance cards. Here and there a member of Congress personally brought up two or three of his constituents to try to get them in. It was useless. Every seat on the floor is occupied—an unusual scene.

Powerful lights were focused on the House rostrum so that the historic scene could be photographed for posterity. When the body adjourned, Representative John N. Garner, just elected Speaker, posed and re-posed, gavel in hand, for the photographers, his many friends jovially cheering him.

The press overflowed the galleries allotted them. Especially commented upon was the number of women's faces seen among the members of the fourth estate. One of the feminine newcomers to the press galleries was Miss Nina Gore, daughter of Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, who was sworn in yesterday after an absence from the Senate of a number of years.

In statuary hall, members of the W. C. T. U. held a memorial service at the statue of Francis Willard, founder of their organization, coincident with the opening of Congress. Mrs. Ella Boole, national president, led the temperance meeting at which a large group of women pledged themselves to work for the preservation of prohibition.

Although "Jim" Preston, former superintendent of the Senate press gallery, recently resigned to become Senate librarian, he was back helping his old friends at the opening session. Newspaper men in the Senate gallery were commenting on the new furniture which "Jim" and the new superintendent William J. Collins, managed to get for correspondents work rooms during the recess.

Busy inside of the great white stone edifice, many of the members caught no glimpse of the "hunger marchers" who paraded outside with a plea for public unemployment insurance. Among the onlookers, however, was Gen. Jacob Coxey, leader of another famous march 37 years ago. He came alone to the capital yesterday, but he was much interested in the marchers.

The President does not attend the opening session of Congress, but among the gallery spectators was Mr. Walter Newton, former Representative from Minnesota, and now liaison secretary between Congress and the White House.

NORTH CAROLINA CEDES LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A deed for the last tract of land necessary for completion of the North Carolina portion of the Atlantic inland waterways has been given to the Federal Government, according to Mr. I. M. Bailey, executive secretary of the State Transportation Advisory Commission.

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ROAD BUILDING URGED AS CHIEF JOBS ACTIVITY

Highway Work Said to Be Reservoir of Employment for 3,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Providing work for the unemployed might well be concentrated on road and street ronstruction, according to Mr. Charles H. Davis, member of the American Road Builders' Association, in a radiocast yesterday. "The dole is a dead tax expense; a public improvement is a return for the dollar expended, and the man employed is better off because of increased self-respect," the speaker declared.

Supporting his assertion that road construction is a reservoir of jobs, he asserted that 3,000,000 men are deriving support from this work. A man at work on a road employs two other men, supplying material and equipment. "In short, labor in all parts of the United States is given a job through the construction of every mile of surfaced road," the speaker said.

Money going to labor in road construction is distributed to the grocer, clothier and real estate owner. Money that goes to the manufacturer is distributed again among labor, and among agents for transportation and raw material distribution that puts money in circulation aiding production and employment over a vast front, the speaker pointed out, in explanation of the far-reaching effect of the dollar put to work in road construction.

This work is not merely relief, it is an investment, in the estimation of Mr. Davis, for it possesses a permanent value in reduced costs in transportation that rebounds to the advantage of society.

Road building brings the job to the worker, said Mr. Davis. Most of the unemployed are in the city, where there is a real need for better streets to accommodate congested traffic, to supply parking areas in business districts and to develop new business sections.

Theaters

Mr. Phidelah Rice

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. Phidelah Rice appeared on the evening of Dec. 5, 1931, at Town Hall in a condensed version of "Hamlet," prefaced by scenes from Robertson's comedy, "David Garrick," impersonating all the characters involved. Mr. Rice held his New York audience closely, as he has for years in this sort of presentation in his appearances in many other cities, by the vitality and resourcefulness of his interpretations. Noticeable was his ability to make clear-cut and quick transitions from one character to another, his sustained yet flexible concentration on definitely designed moods, his skill in indicating the differentiated emotional and mental tempi of the varied personages, his intensity in scenes of Garrick's hidden grief and of Hamlet's indignation and fury. All these phases of expression Mr. Rice projected with force and subtlety, with satisfying delicacy in his presentation of the women characters, and with a communicating humor in the exemplification of the comic rôles of the burghers in "David Garrick" and of Polonius and the Grave Diggers in "Hamlet." The liveliness of his characterizations extended to physical zest and agility in the fencing contest between Hamlet and Laertes and to varied externalizations of aspect to each of the personages. His Hamlet in the early scenes had an engaging trustfulness and bewilderment that settled into a fixed tragic purpose as the play unfolded. Always clear, his readings often brought out half-forgotten beauties in Shakespeare's text and gave a rounded and moving presentation of the play as a whole. E. C. S.

Boston Stage Notes

A new musical comedy, "Of Thee I Sing," with book by George Kaufman and music by George Gershwin, and said to be a political satire, will open tonight at the Majestic.

Stevenson's "Treasure Island" will be presented in play form by the National Children's Theater at the Plymouth Theater Saturday forenoon, as the third of a series of productions for young people under auspices of the Professional Players.

Continuing plays on Boston stages include Ethel Barrymore's production of "The School for Scandal," at the Plymouth; "The First Year," at the Copley, and "The Student Prince," at the Shubert.

The next Professional Players bill at the Plymouth will be "Mrs. Moonlight," opening Dec. 28.

Boston Art Notes

Intimate Paintings

The Boston Art Club has hung one of the most interesting exhibitions of the year. These intimate paintings not only are because of their size and hence their price suitable for the holiday season, they are actually of higher quality than the larger pictures ordinarily shown in this gallery.

Nearly 200 pictures represent the work of several dozen artists. The craftsmanship only in some isolated instances is that of amateurs. We have evidence here of the presence of a large number of painters in the community who know how to handle the brush and who even have a creditable skill in its use. These paintings of miniature size are very difficult to do, for they offer small space, in which to visualize a scene.

Generally, the subjects are of the outdoors; generally, too, their mood is on the pleasing side. The artists enjoy sunshine and color. Impressionism is the prevailing method, impressionism which gives way to a considerable interest in perspective.

Pictures such as the "Corsica" of Frederick Çabot have some characteristics which commend them highly. Mr. Cabot can do an astonishing amount in those small confines. Robert Spencer's "Docks" is another delightful exhibit. One might well select a few dozen for marked quality.

This display is very encouraging. It is also disheartening, for we find good craftsmen who remain unseen and unheard in larger displays and whom we judge worthy of that signalizing recognition. D. A.

BRUINS ARE READY FOR GERARD TEAM

The New York Americans, under the astute managing of Eddie Gerard, will play the Boston Bruins at the Boston Garden in their first National Hockey League meeting of the present season. Americans are leading the Canadian division of the league standing with 11 points, and have been defeated only once in eight games, having won four and tied three—the setback being at the hands of the New York Rangers, city rivals and American division leaders.

According to reports, the Star Spangled players are resorting to their play of two years ago, heavy bodychecking and largely defensive hockey, making it necessary for their opponents to keep ahead on the score to force much open play. In years past the Americans have usually been difficult for the Bruins to do much against, and in 26 games played between the two, Boston has won 12, tied 3, and lost 11.

New men acquired from the defunct Philadelphia and Ottawa teams have added strength to the New Yorkers. They now have Joe Lamb and Len Grosvenor, centers from Ottawa, Wally Kilrea and Allan Shields from Philadelphia, along with the regular stars of Roy Worters in goal, Billy Burch and Normie Himes in center, Happy Emms, Rabbit McVeigh and George Massecar on left wing; George Patterson, right wing, and Bill Brydge and Red Dutton on the defense.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:15 p. m. (eastern standard time).

EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Open house and concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Auburndale Players: Presentation of Frederick Lonsdale's "On Approval," Auburndale Clubhouse, 8:15.

Milton Woman's Club: Play, "Lady Windermere's Fan," clubhouse, Reedsdale Road, Milton, 8:15.

Dinner meeting, Northeastern day division faculty, Dr. Francis Spaulding, Harvard University, speaker, Longwood Towers, 6:30.

Women's Relief Corps: Rally, Reynold's Corps, East Weymouth, evening.

New England Coke Company: Dinner meeting, Parlor C, Hotel Statler.

New England Traffic Club: Annual meeting and election.

Lowell Institute: Seventh lecture in series on, "The Introduction of the Ironclad Warship," by Dr. James P. Baxter, 3d, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Student recital, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Katharine Cunningham Gray, soprano, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:20.
Copley—"The First Year," 8:20.
Plymouth — Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal," 8:10.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Cercle Français play, "L'Amour Veille," Peabody Theater, 357 Charles Street, 2:30 p. m.

Old South Association of Boston: Third in series of Old South Lectures on American history, "William Henry Harrison and the Frontier of 1812," by Dr. Ruhl J. Bartlett, Tufts College; Old South Meeting House, corner Washington and Milk Streets, 4:30.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon meeting, National Civic Federation, Parlor A. Meeting, Advertising Club Forum, Parlor C.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Portrait and Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Fourth and Sixth District Conference: Morning meeting, 9:45, Mayor James M. Curley, speaker; luncheon, 12:30; musical program, afternoon; Hotel Statler.

New England Farm and Garden Association: Christmas sale, home of Mrs. Robert S. Bradley, 411 Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30 to 6 p. m.

Boston Woman's Civics Club: Meeting, talk, "The Modern Fairy Godmother," by Mrs. Albert B. Carter, Hotel Brunswick.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Highlights of My Recent Scandinavian Visit," by Mr. Paul A. Anderson, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. New accessions to the Egyptian department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Currier & Ives Prints. Through month of December.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Historical lithographic views of New England cities and towns.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—General Christmas exhibition of prints and paintings.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Water colors and color prints of Spain by Wilfred Wood of London. Also generalized print display. Through month of December.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Subjective Paintings of Color and Romance."

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by John Whorf. Lithographs of fighters by Golinkin. Through Dec. 12.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 12.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed; Nash's Mansions of Old England.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher. Through Dec. 19.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Lynn Harbor Work To Be Started Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 8—The work of dredging of Lynn harbor will start by March 16, according to word received here from Washington. An additional $80,000, included in the estimates for next year's river and harbor work, is expected to be approved by Congress allowing for completion of the work by mid-November, 1932.

An appropriation of $240,000 was made available about a year ago so the total amount to be provided by the Federal Government is now $320,000. Dredging and straightening will give the channel a depth of 22 instead of 15 feet with a width 200 feet from the opposite end of Bass Point for 13,500 feet to the turning basin in Lynn harbor. This basin is to be enlarged to a width of 550 feet and lengthened 1200 feet with a 22-foot depth.

The city is also to deepen the municipal channel extending from the turning basin 22 feet for a distance of 4800 feet. Work of 1700 feet will be completed in 1932 and bonds of $300,000 have been authorized in anticipation of this work.

Air Conditioning In Homes Forecast

The future of air conditioning lies in its application to the home, Mr. Willis H. Carrier, president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, said last night.

Speaking at a banquet given him by members of the Massachusetts chapter of the society, in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Mr. Carrier said that through air conditioning "the home can be made more comfortable in summer than the finest summer resort, and with far less annual expense."

Mr. Carrier believes that gas, quite possibly, will be the coming fuel because of its cleanness, ease of regulation and real economy of raw material and transportation. Electricity, too, he thinks, will play its part in some locations, especially in connection with refrigerating-heating systems.

In conclusion, Mr. Carrier foretold the day when the average home owner will be able to produce, by pressing a button, either a climate rivaling in winter the pleasant days of the southland, or in summer the invigorating and bracing air of the mountains and seashore.

END TO EMPLOYMENT BUREAU ADVOCATED

Abolishment of the Public Employment Bureau at the beginning of next year was favored in a statement made last night by Mr. John F. Dowd, city councilor, in an executive session of the Council. After being informed by the Budget Commission that the employment bureau's overhead was $600 a week, Mr. Dowd declared that $3000 would be ample to carry on the work for the remainder of the year instead of $10,000 called for in the order.

Mr. Dowd understood that there did not appear to be very strong support for the bureau's activities and, as it cost $35,000 a year, he would not vote for another penny toward its maintenance and favored its being abolished.

COTTON RATES CUT SOUGHT

Motortruck competition is given as the reason for two proposed reductions in railroad freight rates on cotton piece goods, submitted to the New England Freight Association. The present rate of 51 cents per 100 pounds, from New Bedford to Easthampton, Mass., it is proposed to cut to 36½ cents and the rate of 43½ cents from Walpole, Mass., to Harlem River, N. Y., to 36½ cents.

Music News and Reviews

Anne Eagleston Kydd

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Anne Eagleston Kydd gave a recital of "Song Americana," with Henry Gideon assisting her at the pianoforte. In her treatment of the subject, Mrs. Kydd lifted her program to something above the average, and, although a great portion of her material might be gleaned from a recently published book on the consciously composed song in America, she nevertheless gave much which entitles her to distinction.

Part one of her program she devoted to the period in American history between the early seventeenth and the late eighteenth century. This period she designated as "The Firm Foundation." There followed "The Theater," in which section she listed plays of the middle eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Part three Mrs. Kydd devoted to songs, beginning with Hopkinson's "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free," and coming down to Stephen Foster's "Old Folks at Home."

Mrs. Kydd gave both readings and songs. Trained for the dramatic stage, she was able to give more power to her spoken lines than would ordinarily fall within the ability of one trained only as a singer. Her speaking voice is pleasant, her singing voice not so successful, perhaps. Discussing the early songs, she sang Billings's original work, titled "America," which brought her spontaneous applause. It also brought a most embarrassing interruption while late-comers were hastily seated in the darkened hall. That Mrs. Kydd has a saving sense of humor was evidenced by her next remark: "For the benefit of those who have just arrived, I will say that we were in the midst of a revolution," and having finished her remarks concerning the revolution she sang Billings's amusing song, "By the Rivers of Watertown"—from which review the reader may guess that the evening was successful.

The Don Cossack Chorus

Last night in Symphony Hall, the Don Cossack Chorus, Serge Jaroff, conductor, gave its second program of this season before an audience that filled the hall. Beginning as usual with Russian liturgical pieces, the chorus traversed songs both consciously composed and otherwise, among which one found the "Song of the Volga Boatman" in an arrangement by the energetic conductor.

As upon former occasions, these men once more astonished by their ability to make free use of their full vocal powers, including the falsetto. The control of crescendo and diminuendo is perfect. Sudden transitions from brilliancy to subdued tonal quality are accomplished with almost flawless technique. Yet one wished for less of the artificial, one almost writes of vocal trickery, and more of the delightful tonal gradation in open voice which these singers compass with such ease. One wishes that Mr. Jaroff might find it possible to put his singers through their paces without resorting to novel uses of the voices to assist in holding the attention of the audience.

Even the briefest review must contain reference to the first encore which followed the last group. This was "Pishkunoff," and was danced by two members of the chorus in a thoroughly intriguing manner. It was evident from the vigorous steps that the dance is only for those whose breath is under perfect control. Needless to chronicle, the dance was acclaimed by the audience who demanded and received as encore "Kolesnikoff." G. M. S.

Chicago Opera Repertory

Revivals of "The Magic Flute," "Parsifal" and "Mignon," and the restoration of "Carmen" with Mme. Supervia for the title rôle, are conspicuous items in the repertory now announced for the Boston season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, scheduled for Feb. 1 to 13. Other Wagnerian contributions will be "Meistersinger," "Tristan" and "Lohengrin." "Boris" and "Samson et Dalila" again find a place. Puccini is represented by "Tosca," "Butterfly" and "Bohème;" Verdi by "Aida," "Rigoletto" and "Trovatore." Rossini's "Barber of Seville" completes the list, which follows, with the casts:

Monday, Feb. 1—Puccini's "Tosca" with Mme. Muzio: Messrs. Marion (début), Marcoux, Baccaloni. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Tuesday—Bizet's "Carmen" with Mmes. Supervia (début), Turner (début), Votipka, Bernhardt (début): Messrs. Cortis, Thomas, Defrere, Dua, Cotreuil. Conductor, Cooper.

Wednesday afternoon—Wagner's "Lohengrin" with Mmes. Lehmann (début), Olszewska: Messrs. Maison, Nissen (début), Kipnis. Conductor, Pollak.

Wednesday evening—Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" with Mmes. Pampanini (début), Ornstein, Bernhardt: Messrs. Hackett, Damiani (début), Baccaloni, Dua. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Thursday—Verdi's "Aida" with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon, Buddy (début): Messrs. Marion, Formichi, Benoni (début), Lazzari. Conductor, Maranzoni.

Friday (7:45 p. m.)—Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," with Mmes. Lehmann, Sharnova; Messrs. Maison, Nissen, Kipnis, Habich, Colcaire, Ringling. Conductor, Pollak.

Saturday afternoon—Saint-Saëns "Samson et Dalila," with Mme. Van Gordon; Messrs. Marshall, Formichi, Benoni, Baromeo. Conductor, Cooper.

Saturday evening—Verdi's "Rigoletto" with Mmes. Salvi, Bernhardt, Glade; Messrs. Cortis, Damiani, Lazzari, Benoni. Conductor, St. Leger.

Monday, Feb. 8—Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" with Mmes. Leider, Olszewska; Messrs. Althouse (début), Nissen, Kipnis, Habich. Conductor, Pollak.

Tuesday — Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" with Mmes. Salvi, Claessens; Messrs. Hackett, Marcoux, Damiani, Baccaloni. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Wednesday (7:45 p. m.)—Wagner's "Parsifal" with Mme. Leider; Messrs. Maison, Nissen, Kipnis, Habich, Baromeo. Conductor, Pollak.

Thursday afternoon — Puccini's "La Bohème" with Mmes. Pampanini, Buddy; Messrs. Cortis, Damiani, Lazzari, Baccaloni, Dua, Oliviero. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Thursday evening—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff" with Mmes. Glade, Claessens; Messrs. Marcoux, Althouse, Colcaire, Baromeo. Conductor, Cooper.

Friday—Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte" (The Magic Flute) with Mmes. Leider, Clairbert (début), Rajdl, Votipka, Sharnova, Freund; Messrs. Kipnis, Marion, Habich. Conductor, Pollak.

Saturday afternoon—Thomas's "Mignon" with Mmes. Glade, Salvi; Messrs. Hackett, Baromeo. Conductor, Cooper.

Saturday evening—Verdi's "Il Trovatore" with Mmes. Di Leo (début), Van Gordon; Messrs. Marshall, Damiani, Lazzari. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Advance mail orders for single performances or for the season will be received at the office of the Boston-Chicago Opera Association, Room 601, Thorndike Building, 234 Boylston Street, from Monday, Dec. 21, to Saturday, Jan. 9, inclusive. Advance sale will open also in the Thorndike Building on Monday, Jan. 11, and continue to Saturday, Jan. 16, inclusive.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not quite so cold tonight and Wednesday; increasing cloudiness with rising temperatures followed by snow or rain; moderate northwest shifting to southerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 16.

Maine: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature, followed by snow in the north portion in the afternoon or at night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature, followed by snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature, followed by snow or rain.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, shifting to northeast over the south portion, and fair weather tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by rain over the south portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	24	48	Montreal	0	32
Bismarck	8	12	Nantucket	18	44
Boston	14	45	New Orleans	60	60
Buffalo	16	32	New York	20	42
Calgary	10	10	Norfolk, Va.	30	54
Charleston	48	60	North Platte	34	34
Chicago	24	28	Philadelphia	24	48
Cincinnati	24	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	68
Denver	28	52	Pittsburgh	24	34
Eastport, Me.	10	36	Portland, Me.	12	42
Hatteras	42	56	Raleigh	30	52
Honolulu, T.H.	..	74	St. Louis	32	46
7 p.m. Dec. 7	70	..	St. Paul	24	24
Helena, Mont.	30	38	Salt Lake City	26	36
Huron, S. D.	24	30	San Francisco	46	54
Jacksonville	66	66	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	44
Kansas City	40	46	Seattle	40	46
Key West	76	82	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	52	70	Washington	24	52
Memphis	42	54	Wichita, Kan.	40	46
Miami, Fla.	76	82	Williston, N.D.	10	16

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 8.
B—Maximum Dec. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:25 p. m., Wednesday 10:40 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 11.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

SPEED ARRESTS TOP MOTOR VIOLATIONS

Unsafe speed rose again to first place among the causes of arrest in the state-wide police drive during November, the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety reported today. Nearly one-third of the 3423 drivers tagged were charged with speeding, while almost as many were stopped for violation of a correlated mishap cause—failure to slow down at intersections.

The large number tagged for one or more of the eight most serious road-law violations was due probably partly to the increased traffic to football games. About 800 were tagged for passing another car with the view ahead obstructed and 326 for failure to keep to the right side of the road.

Arts and Crafts To Be Encouraged In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's commission on arts and crafts has begun to function officially with appointment of Mr. Frank Staples as executive secretary and adviser to the League of Arts and Crafts.

The commission, formed by Gov. John G. Winant last May, was the idea of Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston and Center Sandwich, as a means to systematize the efforts of those engaged in handicraft work. The league got its start in Sandwich, and following a survey and enlistment of members has extended its activities throughout the State.

In Sandwich, besides weaving, members of the league are kept busy with basket making, woodwork, metal work, toy making and rug making. The objects of the enterprise, as explained by Mr. Staples, are to bring about coöperation among those interested in the work and to avoid waste of time and material. One of the problems of the commission, which is the official state administrative unit behind the league, is to find an outlet for the locally made wares. Another objective is to so perfect the workers that their products may compete successfully with those made elsewhere and now sold in the State.

IMPORTS FOR WEEK SET AT $1,476,444

Imports for consumption at the port of Boston held up well during the week ending Dec. 5, when the value of such imports was $1,476,444, or within $8000 of the previous week's figures, which were the largest of any week in November, according to figures made public today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs.

Imports entered for warehouse during the week were valued at $270,127, which compares with $86,642 the previous week, also considered a good showing for the port.

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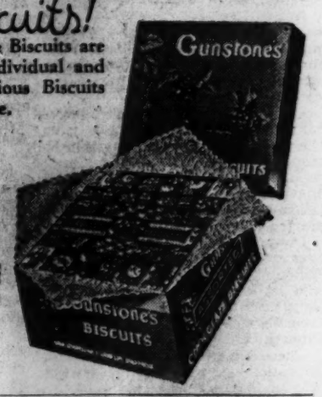

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Women in Education Adapt Plans to Individual Needs

Interest in Pupils' Welfare Evidenced in Work for Playgrounds and School Equipment—Head of Mount Holyoke Outlines Trends

THE EFFECT OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS
Seventeenth of Twenty Articles

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BACK in the 1800's, when a "lady" had to turn to a means of livelihood, she tucked up her curls under her cap and opened in her home a small School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen. This mild entrance into the workaday world seemed less offensive to her gentility than "going into trade."

Teaching was the first profession that women entered in any great numbers. Many a famous man of an earlier generation has been able to look back upon some woman teacher as a genuine influence in his career. Over a longer time therefore than with any other business or profession, women have had an opportunity to show what imprint they are making upon a field in which they are active.

This in some respects renders any gauge of their influence almost impossible, for the effect of their point of view—if, as a sex, they can be said to have a special one—has been built into education more quietly than if women had entered the field in recent times, bringing to it a more independent experience that immediately set about to effect organized reforms.

Rates of Six to One

What would the ladies of the 1800's have said if they could have known that in 1920 the United States census was to record 752,055 school teachers, of whom 635,207, or 84.5 per cent, were women. This means that in the elementary schools there are approximately six women to every man teacher, and in secondary schools two women to every man, a proportion that changed but slightly by 1930. One is tempted to think that to such doings the ladies of the 1800's would have shaken their caps and like Miss Susan of "Quality Street," when she first saw an algebraic equation, exclaim, "Oh, I cannot believe it!"

We have, then, a field of activity, in which women figure largely, a profession which, in the elementary and secondary schools at least, is theirs without question.

The effect of these women teachers upon education? One cannot resist going back to Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and a magnificent champion of education for women in a day when women's mentalities were considered unsuited to such treatment. Where would higher education be today if Mary Lyon had not lived and wrought! Frances Willard of temperance fame, was first and last an educator. Her influence has been unbounded. Wellesley had her Alice Freeman Palmer, a teacher and president who loved and inspired womanliness and sought to help it flower fully and richly. These are notables of an earlier day, who have left their mark upon their field.

In Ranks of Pioneers

In more recent times the number of pioneers has increased with the scope of activity and opportunity. Over in London a school for children of nursery age was started by Rachel Macmillan, and thus the modern nursery school movement as we know it today on both sides of the Atlantic began, and with it an influence that has done much to change the entire attitude of parents toward very young children.

Out in Chicago, Flora Cooke, who was working with Colonel Parker, put into practice ideals that have formed many of the foundation stones of modern socialized education.

Up in Dalton, Mass., Helen Parkhurst, eager to free children from the spooned-out method of education, worked out what is now known as the Dalton plan, and later, at the invitation of English educators, demonstrated its worth abroad and started it on its present career.

Down in Kentucky, Cora Wilson Stewart started her Moonlight Schools for adult mountain folk, and set in education's high tower a light that was to shine with increasing steadiness into the night of illiteracy.

These are but a few. The field of education is also full of unsung women workers whose influence is unbounded. Do you recall the rural schools of the "little red schoolhouse" day. Some years ago I taught in a consolidated school down in the hills of Ohio, and the farm country still had its little red schoolhouses whose teachers met with us at regular intervals.

Difference in Atmosphere

Two schools of equal size and similar isolation stand out in memory. One had for its teacher an earnest schoolmaster of the old type. Go into that schoolhouse and there was ruggedness, almost harshness, in the appearance of the schoolroom. The other had for its teacher a young woman. I have seen the country children skipping to that school with bright flowers tightly grasped in their little hands.

Inside, the room was homelike and even charming. The business of education was carried on in the midst of such beauty as a woman could achieve with no money for such purposes, but with a clear concept of the importance of beauty in the cultural development of her charges.

This is only one of countless cases. Out across the borders of the states, in the past two decades, with the coming of women teachers into rural school work, many a rural school has blossomed out with curtains, pictures plants and flowers, a "library" corner that invites reading, and even a flower garden around its small exterior.

"Women have brought into education a real interest in the all around development of the human being," is the opinion of Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College. And she feels that this interest has influenced education far more than people in general realize. Women are preoccupied with personality with individuals. Is it not indeed claimed that they are too personal? Here is its fine side, Miss Woolley brings out.

Men are, on the whole, perhaps more interested in mass movements. It is men who have cared to develop a high-power mass production. In education men see achievement in the mass.

Seizes Every Opportunity

The woman teacher, on the other hand, shows a mother instinct. She cares, and cares deeply, about the individual development of John and Henry, Elizabeth and Jane. No opportunity is too small for her to seize, no service too great for her to give. She may be intense, but she is consecrated—at least the finer women teachers are, and the schools are rich with them.

Because she thinks more about the individual human being than about some theory of educational development, she is willing to take from her principal or superintendent a manconceived scheme initiated for the mass, and to apply and adapt it to the individual until it works out in detail.

For this characteristic the woman teacher is criticized as lacking originality, preoccupied with detail. Might it not rather be the mother love for the individual, the priceless ability to see children not as a young host, but as separate entities, needing individual attention and growth?

"And here I should like to say something about the influence of women on school boards," said Miss Woolley. "The right type of woman in this capacity can be of great service to education. She is less bound by politics. She approaches school problems from a social and humanizing angle. She seems to see a little more quickly than most men the need of such improvements as playgrounds or school equipment, and where the good of children is concerned she will strive fearlessly and unswervingly to reach her goal."

Avoid Excessive Individuality

Miss Woolley also feels that women are less bound by traditionalism than men, "although men will probably not agree to this," she laughed. Prof. Robert E. Rogers, of debunking fame, has maintained that women teachers do not stimulate original thinking. It may be true that women seem to accept opinions handed down from above, and it is impossible to prove that much of this may be due to economic reasons—the fact that women feel they must go easy on expressing too much originality.

On the other hand, women in almost every field of activity have learned how to detour in order to attain without friction some destination they seek, and they are frequently willing to attain it without credit being granted them. Again the mother instinct, perhaps. It is the result with the child that satisfies them. How or through whom the goal seemed to be reached is to them of less importance.

Certainly, too, a glance down recent years shows women pioneering into every business and profession with a fearlessness that overcomes traditions, and an originality that finds an opening. "The fact that a thing has not been done before, does not dismay her," said Miss Woolley of the woman teacher. This freedom from traditionalism shows itself outstandingly in the elementary schools. Here the woman teacher has so developed suitable and modern methods of teaching the old-time Three R's that the elementary level, where she outnumbers the men six to one, is generally conceded to be provided with the best teaching of all.

Ingenious in Economies

"The woman teacher has also brought another great contribution to the field of education," said Miss Woolley. "She has made a little go a long way. This has come from generations of home training, and is a quality men readily recognize. Obstacles leave her undaunted. She is ingenious in making much of little."

This is shown in the way she makes her schoolroom attractive, in the way she devises methods in the lower grades of helping the child to fashion a fascinating something out of nothing. A bit of paper, some colored crayons, an old box, a pair of blunt-end scissors, and pouff!—you have an educational experience! "The woman teacher cares deeply that the children have cultural influences," Miss Woolley pointed out, "and she makes a little go a long way in order to bring them the culture they ought to have."

"Women hold in general a broad concept of educational development," is the opinion of Dr. Kathryn McHale, director of the American Association of University Women. "They are more concerned than men with the development of the whole person. This means the widest use of the curriculum, of extra-curricular activities, and of individual and group counseling. They are highly sensitive to the riches as well as the poverty of personality. Women value evidences of culture, including pure speech and good manners. They are covetous of ethical character."

Dr. McHale also, then, would emphasize that the woman point of view seeks to develop the whole child. How much the modern trend of education toward the development of the whole child is due to women's influence is, of course, impossible to conjecture. The point is thought-provoking.

Share in Parent's Pride

"Women take a personal interest in their students to the extent that the well-being of the student in school and throughout life becomes their problem." Dr. McHale adds, "They take a parent's pride in the child's achievements and successes in and out of school."

When I asked Dr. McHale if she thought that women's preoccupation with the individual was at the heart of education's present trend toward the development of the individual student she replied that she felt rather that "we have swung from mass instruction in this country to individual instruction because of the psychological findings on individual differences."

She pointed out that the tutorial plan has been developed to a high degree in men's colleges, and that there are more men's colleges with this plan than women's colleges. "It does not follow, of course," she felt bound to add, "that individual instruction is not being done on a more wholesale scale in women's colleges, even though it is not labeled as tutorial."

This brings up a thought, to me at least: Is it possible that the women's colleges actually do not need to be rescued through a highly organized "tutorial plan"? When the Harvard tutorial plan was broadcast I realized with surprise that in my own college, under woman professors, I was encouraged to carry through projects of study and writing in much the same way, and that was many years ago.

Free of Lecture System

The college in those days was fairly small, a woman's unit in the University, and we were remarkably free of the "lecture system." Individual instruction was abundant, conferences were part of our regular schedule. During my college years I visited enough women's colleges and talked with enough students to know that we at Flora Mather College of Western Reserve University were no great exception.

It is possible, then, that the Harvard tutorial system and similar plans are but a form of mass production of individualized instruction? One wonders if after all the women's interest in the individual has not carried on and been of greater influence upon education than one can ever know.

Enough has perhaps been said to give hint to the young woman that here is a field rich in the kind of reward that satisfies the lover of humanity. Aware that Miss Woolley has had unusual opportunity to watch and guide women as they sought and took up teaching as a profession, I asked her what advice she would give to a girl student considering teaching as a career.

"I should count as fundamental," she said, "her ability to lose herself in the work. Next, she should do everything she can to give herself good preparation—cultural, physical, social, ethical, as well as academic. A certain amount of bouyancy and a sense of humor are both necessary. She should have and cultivate these.

"She should be strong enough to stand against a schedule that would wear her out. She should really want to make of teaching an art, a thing that is beautifully done—not a stop-gap for something else." Miss Woolley hastened to add that on the whole a smaller proportion of women than men have taken up teaching as a stop-gap to something else.

Path Open to More "Plans"

Perhaps the young teacher entering the profession will eventually contribute some new "Dalton Plan," in Miss Helen Parkhurst's way. Perhaps she will be a second Charl Williams, correlating education and political activity with an understanding and influence that enable her to be of invaluable service to the former in approaching the nation's lawmakers in Washington.

Perhaps she will see a vision, like Marion Gary, and bring rural girls in to her Vermont normal school, enrich their viewpoint and training, and send them back into the rural schools of her state. Perhaps she will be one of the thousands of unsung teachers in city or village elementary or secondary schools, doing a work that the public can never begin to appreciate.

More and more, women teachers are rising to the top. However, it is still true that in the public schools most of the executive and administrative positions are held by men. Any meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association will drive this fact home. At the college level men hold most of the higher teaching positions, and here women teachers, in the universities at least, are still at a definite disadvantage both on the score of salary and advancement, because of the mere fact of their sex.

Rise to President's Rank

Women have risen to the rank of college president. At the present time there are 12 women presidents of women's colleges in the United States, exclusive of the 38 women who preside over Roman Catholic colleges. While this is a small percentage, for there are in all 123 women's colleges in the United States, and no woman has ever yet been president of a coeducational college, it is heartening to include among these 12, such outstanding women as Miss Woolley of Mount Holyoke, Miss Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe, Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton of Wellesley and Miss Marion Edwards Park of Bryn Mawr.

Further rise of women to top positions is only a matter of social progress, and is bound to be greatly influenced by the fine women who have already attained top levels. In the meanwhile educational work offers to able and well-trained women an abundance of opportunity, and any prejudice against their sex holds them back less in this profession than in almost any other. It is a normal expression of woman's interests and abilities. And one is tempted to feel that the progress of the schools from the stilted academic machine so often found in the 1800's to the socialized, homelike cultural environment so often found today, is more than a little due to the effect of women upon education.

High Posts Recognize Their Achievements in the Field of Education

COMBINE THE QUALITIES OF IDEALISM AND PRACTICALITY IN THEIR ADMINISTRATION
Upper (Left to Right)—MISS FLORENCE HALE, Augusta, Me., President of National Education Association; DR. MARY E. WOOLLEY, President of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. Lower (Left to Right)—DR. KATHERINE BLUNT, President of Connecticut College for Women, New London, Conn.; DR. ELLEN FITZ PENDLETON, President of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

PROTEST ON U. S. 'MONOPOLY'

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 8 (By U. P.)—Circulars were sent to Mexican chambers of commerce yesterday by the Union of Consumers of Electricity, Saltillo, Coahuila, protesting against the growing monopoly exercised by United States concerns in the electrical business.

NATIONAL PLAN FOUND NEEDED IN AGRICULTURE

Cost of Production Must Be Known, Soil Economist Tells Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—A national plan must be drawn up for agriculture. A national cost of production map must be made. Until then order cannot be achieved from chaos.

Farm leaders gathered here for the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation were given this admonition yesterday by Prof. M. L. Wilson. The agricultural economist from the University of Montana advised them to move toward setting up a national agricultural planning council.

As the basis for a national planning study, Professor Wilson outlined the following steps:

"First, there should be outlined the major agricultural regions of the United States, such as the cotton belt, corn-hog belt, hay-dairy belt, etc. These should be divided into their natural production subdivisions, or into type-of-farming areas in which farm production is somewhat similar. It has been estimated that there are about 500 types of farming areas, each of which has general similarity in its farming, in the United States.

"Second, research work should be started immediately in coöperation with farmers to ascertain the competitive forces affecting farms in these sub-regions. Such research work should determine the comparative cost of production and the competitive strength of the important crops and livestock produced in each region. The investigation should deal with the economics of production, the organization of farms and should provide an up to the minute concrete understanding of the forces and costs which have resulted in present farm practices and conditons. It should also show the possibility of adjustments and substitutions of crops or livestock within an area and the effects of changes that might take place in other areas.

"Third, if this information were gathered simultaneously all over the United States and a composite picture made—a sort of national cost of production mapped—it would be possible to return to each individual area definite information as to where its strength lies competitively with regard to the other areas producing similar products. It would also enable regional or state planning boards or agricultural extension services to suggest systematic reorganization which would be based upon the competitive comparative advantage of region. This would tend to stabilize the whole agricultural plant. Once started, this work must be carried on continuously because farming is always adjusting and changing."

Three major needs have grown out of the present economic situation and the agricultural changes of the last 10 years, the farm economist noted. These he defined as:

"The need for planning in agriculture. The need for a scientific approach to competition in farming, orderly production and regional adjustments in production. And the need for a new land use policy."

The machinery for carrying on such work does not now exist, he pointed out, but could be readily instituted.

WORLD COURT ENTRY URGED

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—The trustees of the Church Peace Union, which was founded and endowed by Andrew Carnegie, sent to members of the Senate yesterday a resolution urging immediate action by the Senate to bring the United States into the World Court.

Toys Most Popular in Old Days Continue to Head the List Today

Dolls, Marbles, Picture Books and Tops Refuse to Give Way Before Electric Trains, Airplanes and Miniature Machines That Actually Run

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Miniature models of the newest mechanical contrivances are featured in the displays of holiday toys in the big New York shops this year. Tucked into the spaces between these novelties and contraptions are the good old stand-bys, such as dolls, tops, marbles and picture books, which amused girls and boys in the families of the earliest colonial settlers in this country, and soap-bubble pipes, modeling clay, bright-colored kites, stuffed animals and jackstones are as popular with children today as they were with their grandparents.

Dolls and transportation toys probably head the list of favorites. More than 10,000 dolls were sold in one day at a department store here recently. But while dolls are used by girls only, all kinds of mechanical toys are used by both girls and boys. Toy vacuum cleaners that actually run, tiny electric cooking ranges, miniature refrigerators and doll houses lighted throughout by electricity come especially within the girls' province.

Transportation toys, generally believed to be peculiarly the boys' specialty, have a strong attraction for girls also. There are the old-fashioned iron trains pulled by a string, for small children at the "pulling age." Then come the wind-up trains which are started by turning a key. The electric trains head the list, rolling their way proudly through tunnels, over bridges and across switches while electrically operated signals and gates herald their arrivals and departures.

Instead of a horse-drawn mower, the modern boy has a tractor plow. Dump wagons, trucks, milk and soft drink wagons are popular. Play houses and play stores, large enough for the child to play in, with cash registers and shelves for all kinds of miniature package goods, are among the modern child's favorite toys. Building blocks are an old standby and have increased in favor since being finished in bright colors. Small slides, trapeze sets and gymnasium sets, to be set up in private backyards and used by children in groups, are well liked.

Sometimes an enterprising toy manufacturer brings out something "entirely new" and finds a large sale for it. Later it turns out to have been just a revival of some popular fancy of decades ago. An instance was that of a small string top which was sold under a new name and went off "like hot cakes." Investigation showed that an identical top was placed on the market in 1867.

Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, author, educator, and consultant to many business organizations, says that toys should be regarded as "something more than mere playthings."

"We are trying to discover not only how children are made happy by toys, but how they are actually helped to become better playmates, members of a group, self-reliant, active, constructive little people," he said. "The toy is a tool of education and reaches the child long before anything else does."

It is only during the past 16 years that toy manufacturing has become an important industry in the United States, according to officials of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America, Inc. Before that time 70 to 80 per cent of the toys sold in this country were imported; today only 20 or 30 per cent are imported. The United States now exports toys to almost all parts of the world.

States Coöperate On Fertilizers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—West Virginia is coöperating with 11 northwestern states in bringing about changes in fertilizer practices which will be helpful to farmers in buying fertilizers, according to Mr. C. H. Hartley, assistant commissioner of agriculture, who has charge of the West Virginia fertilizer control laws.

The new fertilizer law passed at the last session of the West Virginia Legislature provides that after Jan. 1, 1932 the nitrogen content of fertilizers must be stated in terms of nitrogen, and not in terms of ammonia and that no mixed fertilizer can be sold in the State containing less than 16 per cent of total plant food.

Mr. Hartley points out that the nitrogen in fertilizers is present in many different forms, such as sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, calcium cyanamid, calcium nitrate, potassium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, tankage, fish meal, cottonseed meal and other animal and plant by-products. But, nitrogen in the ammonia form is present in only a few of these materials.

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RAIL RATE RISES OPENED TO ROADS MINUS POOL PLAN

Voluntary Aid of Weak Lines Through Surcharge Revenue Favored

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Relief for hard-pressed railroads was granted yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the form of increased rates on all freight except farm products, the proceeds to be used to aid weaker lines.

The increases, obtained through application of surcharges, will be effective as soon as the carriers file permission for the changes. In taking the action, the commission withdrew its previous decision that revenues from the increase be pooled and distributed among roads the bonds of which have been endangered by curtailed income.

The commission, by a seven to four vote, said, however, it would expect the carriers to assist the weaker lines through an organization of their own.

"We believe it to be pretty clearly indicated by matters called to our attention in oral argument and otherwise that an agreement to adopt and put in force the pooling plan provided for by us cannot be obtained and in the absence of such an agreement could not be made effective since we have no authority to require such pooling," the commission declared.

The railroads had sought a straight 15 per cent increase in freight rates. This the commission denied, proposing instead the surcharge pooling plan. The roads opposed this.

The commission then said its original report would be modified "to the extent of relieving the carriers from the necessity of complying with the pooling plan."

"However, we rely on them (the railroads) to apply the funds to be derived from the authorized increases in rates in aid of financially weak railroads in accordance with the purposes expressed in our original report," the commission stated.

Rail Financiers Find Ruling Encouraging

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Railway financial interests expressed encouragement yesterday, on the announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it had decided to allow specific increased freight rates without the necessity of complying with the commission's recently proposed pooling plan.

Financial circles were uncertain as to just how the granting of increased rates "without strings" would affect the present gathering in Chicago of the railway union leaders who are considering voluntary wage reductions.

Most of the investment bankers directly connected with railway financing feel that the carriers cannot "get on their feet" until rail bonds are brought back to a position where investors will once more view them as among the soundest of securities.

CODMAN RESIGNS AS CRUSADER CHIEF

Resignation of Mr. Julian Codman of Boston from his position as national executive commander of the Crusaders, one of the leading agencies seeking the repeal of prohibition, has been announced. Interests of the organization will be best served by having a western man head it, in the estimation of Mr. Codman, an opinion expressed in his resignation letter sent to Mr. Fred G. Clark, chairman of the board of trustees.

"From now on the center of the fight against prohibition will be west of the Alleghanies," the latter declared. "The Crusaders were founded in Cleveland, and are associated primarily with the middle West; and the man to lead the work, in my opinion, should also be a westerner." Mr. Codman will retain his position on the board of trustees.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI Organist.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Neapolitan Quartet.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 Howard Harrington, tenor.
7:15 The Mixers, male quartet.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Remington Program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Goodyear Program; Sousa's Band; quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; soloists; Armchair Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra; Walter Winchell.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story; "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 Talk, Capt. Tim Heely.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Band Box Review; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers; Frederick Allen, guest speaker; soloists; quartet; Voorhees Orchestra.
8:30 Harmon Nelson, tenor.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; Frazier Hunt; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
10:00 New England Program: Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; Madelon de Gist, soprano; Pierre le Kreun, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 The Outdoor Club.
5:45 "Musical Mirror": Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
6:00 News; temperature; weather.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, popular songs.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Editing the News."
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 Chester Gaylord, popular soloist.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Helen Barr, soprano; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Helen Morgan, guest soloist.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Sketch and music.
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones: Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
10:15 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Frank Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Eddie Deas and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Speciale's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Meet the Artist: Morton Downey.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, Talk, "What Would Washington Say Today?"
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, songs.
6:15 CBS, Taft Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; quartet.
6:45 CBS, Streto Orchestra; soloist.
6:59 Weather and news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Night.
7:45 Al Castaw and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; Brad Reynolds, tenor.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 CBS, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

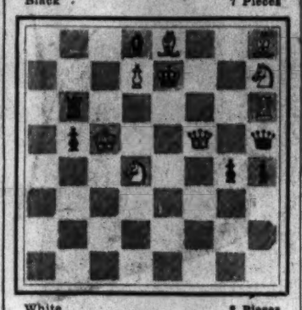
5:00 p. m.—Studio musicale.
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Lillian Barnett, soprano.
5:45 Frankie Smith's Orchestra.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."

CHESS

by Frederick D. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1363
By O. Stocchi

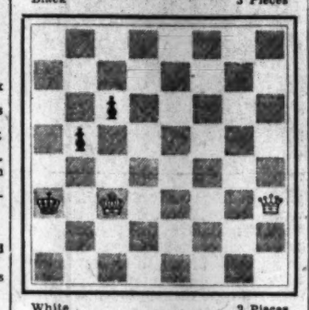
Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1364
By W. Massmann

Black 3 Pieces



White 2 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1361. Kt-Kt6
No. 1362. 1. R-KKt7 BxP
2. KxB
1. —— B-Q5
2. R-Q7
1. —— B-B4
2. R-QB7
1. —— B-Kt3 (or Kt)
2. R-Kt7

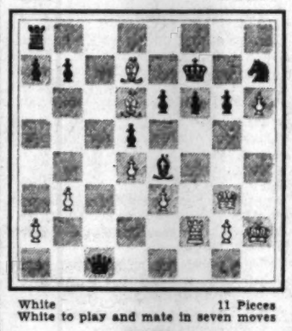
End-Game No. 72. White wins: 1 QxRch, K-K2; 2 R-Q7ch, KxR; 3 Kt-K5ch and White takes Q or R with a check. If 2 . . QxR; 3 QxR and Black has only a check or two.

END-GAMES

We are indebted to H. Fairbridge, secretary of the Durban Chess Club, Durban, S. Af., for the following ending, which occurred in a championship tournament game between Dr. McCord (White) and J. C. Archer. The doctor played B-QB5, thereby missing a brilliant win. What is the correct continuation?

End-Game No. 73

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in seven moves

NOTES

An entirely new team will represent Harvard in the H.-Y.-P.-D. holidays tournament. Vincent L. Eaton '34 will select a team from N. E. Long '32, M. A. Mergenheim '33, V. L. Eaton '34, A. G. Mikan '33, C. J. Tannenbaum '34, R. B. Thompson '32 and I. R. Wechsler '33 to defend the title held for the last four years. Martin C. Stark '33, league individual champion, will not be able to play.

The biggest chess event of the present season was undoubtedly the consultation game played by cable between representatives of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, and the British Chess Club, Paris. It was stipulated that players of international reputation, professionals, be excluded, but even so the Manhattans were a formidable team: A. S. Pinkus, captain; L. Samuels, A. Schroeder, R. Willman and L. B. Meyer. The British included T. J. Collins, captain; N. B. Scott, R. W. Holmes and C. C. Curtis. Outranked on paper, they contributed to their own downfall by an ill-considered P sacrifice on their tenth move. This was sufficient for the New Yorkers, who thereafter "gave no quarter" and won in 31 moves. The play took seven hours, and we understand the New York charges were $68.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Paris White	New York Black	Paris White	New York Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-Q2	Kt-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 P-R3	KtxB
3 P-B4	P-B3	20 PxB	P-K4
4 Kt-B3	PxP	21 Kt-KB3	Castles (KR)
5 P-K3 (a)	P-QKt4	22 Kt-B	P-QB4
6 P-QR4	P-Kt5	23 P-Q5	P-B5
7 Kt-R2	P-K3	24 Kt-K2	P-R5
8 BxP	QKt-Q2	25 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3
9 Castles	B-Kt2	26 Kt-R2	P-B6
10 P-R5 (b)	QxP (c)	27 PxP	P-Kt6
11 B-Q2	Q-Kt3	28 Kt-B5	PxKt
12 Q-K	P-QR4	29 Q-Kt3ch	K-R2
13 P-K4	B-K2	30 RxBP	P-Kt7
14 B-KKt5	P-R3	31 R-Kt	P-R6
15 B-K3	B-R3 (d)	Resigns	
16 Kt-K5	BxB		
17 KtxB	Q-Kt4		

(a) An alternative continuation, with which Alekhine had good success in his match with Bogoljubow, is 5 P-QR4, B-B4; 6 Kt-K5. The text seems to allow Black to neutralize without much trouble.

(b) Up to this point the game follows Bogoljubow-Grunfeld, Carlsbad, 1923, a system of defense advocated by Alapin 20 years ago and improved for master play by Alekhine in the 1922 London tournament. The text is hardly worth repeating.

(c) Now or never, for White can otherwise play Q-R4! with a strong position.

(d) Slowly and inevitably White's near attack is being crushed.

From the Bled tournament, round 5:

RUY LOPEZ

Asztalos White	Stoltz Black	Asztalos White	Stoltz Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Kt-R2!	KtxP (d)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 KtxKt	P-KKt3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	18 P-KKt3	P-KR4
4 B-R4	P-Q3	19 PxP	P-KKt4
5 P-B3	B-Q2	20 Kt-Kt2	QxP
6 Castles	KKt-K2	21 Q-Kt4	Q-Kt3
7 P-Q4	Kt-Kt3 (a)	22 Q-K4	Q-Kt2
8 R-K	B-K2	23 Kt-K3	P-KR4
9 QKt-Q2	Castles	24 Kt-B5	Q-B3
10 Kt-B	Q-K (b)	25 P-KKt4!	Kt-R
11 P-Q5	Kt-Q	26 B-K3	Kt-Kt3
12 BxB	QxB	27 PxP	Kt-B5
13 Kt-Kt3	P-KB3	28 Kt-Kt4	Q-R
14 Kt-B5	Kt-B2	29 BxKt	QxP
15 P-KR4	QR-K (c)	30 B-Kt3	Resigns

NOTES BY D. H. MUGRIDGE

(a) The modern practice is to fianchetto the KB. Placing the Kt on KKt3 is an older line, often adopted by Steinitz himself, but it has never worked very well in play.

(b) Threatening, KtxQP. White chooses to block the center and exchange B's, rather than to retire his KB, in order that he may occupy KB5 with his Kt.

(c) As is shortly evidenced, the R must go to Q. In any event, Black's position is somewhat crowded and White will be able to work up a dangerous attack on the K side.

(d) One's first impulse is to exclaim, "What an absurd blunder!" But, as a matter of fact, Black has suddenly realized that his position is untenable. White is threatening 17 Q-Kt4 and P-R5, after which, besides the mate on Kt7, there is a win of the Q by Kt-R6ch. The neatest variation is 16 . . . K-R; 17 Q-Kt4, R-KKt; 18 Kt-R6! A brief examination will show that Black cannot defend against both these threats without surrendering a piece. A remarkable position!

Andre Lilienthal, youthful Hungarian master, has been visiting Italian cities, giving exhibitions and impressing all with his skill and quickness. Here is one of his blindfold victories, played at Trieste. It is an Evans Gambit.

EVANS GAMBIT

Lilienthal White	— Black	Lilienthal White	— Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 QxB	Q-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 P-B4	KR-K
3 B-B4	B-B4	18 P-B5	P-KB3
4 P-QKt4	BxP	19 B-K3	K-R
5 P-B3	B-B4	20 R-B3	P-B4
6 P-Q4	PxP	21 Kt-K6	Q-R5
7 Castles	P-Q3	22 R-B4	Q-B5
8 PxP	B-Kt3	23 Q-Kt4	R-KKt1
9 B-KKt5	KKt-K2	24 Q-R5	P-R3
10 Kt-B3	Castles	25 R-R4	KR-K
11 Kt-Q5	B-K3	White announced mate in 5, beginning	
12 KtxB	RPxKt		
13 P-Q6	Kt-R4		
14 B-K3	B-Kt5	26 Q-B7 (a)	
15 Kt-Q4	BxB		

(a) 26 . . KtxBP; 27 BxRP, Q-B8ch; 28 RxQ, K-R2; 29 B-K3ch, KtxR; 30 QxP mate. a mate in 5 seems ironclad.

WORK ON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL HELPS IDLE

Jobs for many of Boston's idle will be provided in proposed repair and renovation work on the property of the North Bennet Street Industrial School. The work will be done by labor obtained through established employment organizations and the school will cooperate with the city and other relief groups.

Funds contributed to this enterprise will thus serve a double purpose. Donations will be received by Mr. Russell G. Fessenden, treasurer, 39 North Bennet Street.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Edison program.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Tre Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Birdseye Program.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Austin King, tenor.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Beautiful Thoughts."
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweetheart Program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Luncheon ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Lou Baker, songs.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio Troubadours.
2:30 p. m.—Carl Crist's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches Program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Tenor soloist.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, Frigidairians.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—Municipal talk, 'The Naming of Streets."
2:30 p. m.—American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news, records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—Organ and soloist.

PROFESSOR SAYRE TO SPEAK

Prof. Francis B. Sayre of the law department at Harvard, authority on international affairs, will discuss the World Court before the Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge tomorrow night. He appears under auspices of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee on the World Court.

Too Many Waves Spoil the Air

Retarded Experiments—A Bow to Stokowski—Faster Shorthand—Composer Competition

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Radio and Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

OVERCROWDING in the ether is a big problem today, particularly in Europe and North America. "Not enough wavelengths," is the cry, yet the same program is often heard on many wavelengths. A possible solution would be the use of but one wavelength for a given program from a group of stations.

A method of achieving this has been developed. It is called "synchronization." The idea is to operate two stations so identically on the same wavelength that a person located halfway between them would receive them so that they would sound like a single wave from a single station.

Several attempts are being carried out in the United States to work this out, all by the National Broadcasting Company. The Columbia Broadcasting System has just been turned down in an appeal for permission to experiment in this way, too. No reason is given. Even radio-wise people are mystified by this action.

In the meantime ultrashort waves, previously discussed in this column, would permit of an extensive use of the same wavelength by many stations, since these waves stop at about the horizon. Cities 100 miles apart could use the same wavelength, even with different programs, with no interference.

Senator Marconi is working on ultrashort waves in Italy. Tests between Santa Margherita Ligure and Levanto on the Ligurian coast, near Genoa, a distance of 25 kilometers, have been successful, using a wavelength of but half a meter. Earlier this year two-way communication across the English Channel was successfully carried out on less than a meter wavelength. The art progresses.

How Stokowski Works

Leopold Stokowski, despite his reputed idiosyncrasies, seems to be doing a steady, temperamentless job in the art of electrical reproduction. Thus his latest concert, broadcast throughout the United States Saturday night, showed a great improvement over his first concert of this year.

Conceding a brilliant orchestra, brilliantly conducted, Saturday brought what the writer feels was the finest symphonic broadcast from a technical viewpoint ever put on the air. The bass, too weak in his earlier concert, was sufficiently "upped" to make it clear and full, a sufficient supporting structure for the rest of his tone pictures.

Radio sets are noted for having to be played loud to get full tone. Apartment and flat residents can testify to this. But Stokowski, by a good technical bass response plus an intensity of playing in the forte passages rather than mere brute force, permitted his entire concert to be played in a room at relatively low volume level, and at the same time conveyed to the listener the forceful effects normally obtained in a concert hall by full volume.

Speaking "between the halves," Mr. Stokowski explained the problems of symphonic broadcasting at the present stage of the art. Over 10,000 cycles should be reproduced to get full effects. Only 4500 actually get through. A variation of from 0-75 decibels or units of sound intensity are required for symphonic expression. Only 0-35 decibels can be handled by our present apparatus. All this will be remedied in time, he feels.

Besides the regular checking by reception, his concert is recorded onto a wax record in an adjoining room at the hall. Another record is taken in New York after the music has passed along the lines and out on the air to see how much is lost in transmission. By comparing these records and making allowances in playing and microphone placement for the difference, a true effect is obtained. That it works is certain, judging by Saturday's great broadcast. A bow to Mr. Stokowski.

Programs When Wanted

Radio's speed eliminates time. Seemingly so desirable, sometimes it is distinctly disadvantageous. An 8 p. m. program in America reaches Europe at 1 a. m. A 10 a. m. British program reaches the United States at 5 a. m. These unattractive listening hours tend to discourage international broadcasting.

Sound on film, secret of the "talkies," can be applied to overcome this time discrepancy. A portable recording device of this kind has been developed in Austria. It is literally a phonograph with films instead of records being used. An American program can be received late at night, developed and printed and be put on the air 10 to 15 hours later from the film.

The possibilities of film recording have long been apparent. The General Electric Company in the United States has done some work on this. Using a regular wide film, 8 to 10 sound tracks could be put upon it. Having run one way it could be reversed and started back the other. Since a regular reel of film will run 15 minutes this method could give two to two and a half hours solid entertainment without record changers or anything of the sort. An obvious thing, its development has been slow. Congratulations to Austria for carrying on this good work.

Shorthand Listening

Increased speed for stenographers is not always easily developed since measured speaking in progressively faster time is hard to get. Australia is going to have faster stenographers, for it has inaugurated a series of such speed tests. Transcriptions are sent in for corrections. Education is sandwiched in with the test, for these are in the form of talks on such subjects as "The Origin of the Blotting Pad" and "The Watermark on Stamps." Recent tests have reached 100 words a minute.

Australia is also contemplating a listeners' league. Inspiration is not from jazz listening. Rather it is due to the great interest in the high type of programs broadcast by the New South Wales Musical Association. Perhaps a listeners' league devoted to obtaining a higher level in broadcast programs would be useful in the United States.

$10,000 for Five Pieces

In order to encourage American composers, the National Broadcasting Company will award $10,000 for the five best orchestral manuscripts submitted before the end of this month. To date 50 manuscripts have been received. A flood of them is expected in the last two weeks of the competition.

The judges are Walter Damrosch, NBC musical counsel; Nicolai Sokoloff, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra; Frederick Stock, Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Tullio Serafin, Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, and Leopold Stokowski, Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

The works submitted must be scored for a symphony orchestra and may be in any form except marches and waltzes. Twelve minutes is the maximum playing time allowed. The awards will be announced Sunday, Feb. 21, 1932.

MORE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY IS SOUGHT

Development of recreational activity in New England will tend to decrease the tax burden on other established businesses and private property, Col. William A. Barron of Crawford Notch, N. H., declared in a radio address today.

Speaking as a guest of the New England Radio Market News Service, Colonel Barron, who is chairman of the recreational development committee of the New England Council, explained that interests now benefiting from the recreational industry are contributing toward a fund of $100,000 to be used in advertising New England.

LAW PROFESSOR NAMED

Mr. Sidney P. Simpson has been elected a professor of law in the Harvard Law School, it was announced today. Mr. Simpson was co-author for the Wickersham Commission of Report No. 12 on "The Cost of Crime" and has been a member of the law firm of Hines, Rearick, Dorr, Travis & Marshall for several years.

Jobless Teachers Seek Employment

One hundred and seventy graduates of the Teachers' College class of 1931 met at Beacon Street last night and presented two petitions asking for the relief of the unemployed teachers of Boston. One petition sought immediate relief through appropriations that will put the teachers to work. The other urged the use of the fund acquired by the 2 per cent contributions made by the employed teachers from their salaries.

From varied and modest occupations the young women came to set forth their case. Caring for children at 50 cents a night, ushering in a motion picture theater, waiting on tables and similar temporary employment had been left to enable the unemployed teachers to present full ranks.

In reply to the petition for the utilization of the funds collected from the teachers, Mr. Joseph J. Hurley, chairman, declared its distribution was not under the control of the school committee. The other petition was returned to the board of apportionment with the request that a report of the decision should be made not later than the next meeting.

MT. HOLYOKE CLUB TO OPEN CONCERTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 8—The Mount Holyoke Glee Club, composed of more than 100 singers, will open its series of winter concerts tomorrow evening at the Second Congregational Church at Holyoke.

The club will repeat its program for the benefit of a college audience on Sunday, and on Dec. 18 will give its annual concert at the Town Hall in New York City, journeying to Philadelphia the following day for a final concert. The program contains 18 numbers and includes Christmas songs of eight countries.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

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In an exquisite program of Christmas music.
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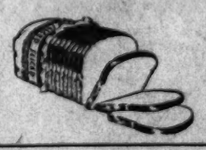
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Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MAKING portraits and monuments, eventually to be cast in bronze or cut in marble, is a formidable occupation for a woman, but Mme. Fausta Vittoria Mengarini finds it so fascinating that she works in her studio regularly for nearly 12 hours a day. At 7:30 o'clock every morning except Sunday, when the sunshine is beginning to slant across the tops of the houses on West Fifty-fifth Street, Madame Mengarini arrives at her studio on the fifth floor of a commercial building, dons her working togs—long trousers of dark woolen material and a tight-fitting blouse in some soft contrasting color—and prepares for a busy day under the broad north light which extends almost across the room. When she becomes very much absorbed in some piece of work even the luncheon hour cannot beguile her away from it and the sun sets before she starts to descend the narrow flight of stairs to the street, for the elevator man's day finishes long before hers does.

"I am a workman, after all, you know," Madame Mengarini said seriously as we sat on the divan in her studio on one of her rare free afternoons. The idea of temperamental variations and of waiting idly upon the muse does not appeal to her. When one is a sculptor one finds the art so compelling that there is time for very little else. That is all there is to it. Even social engagements are seldom allowed to interfere with Madame Mengarini's art. "Work is so much more satisfactory than social things," she said with a characteristic slow, winning smile that was immediately reflected in her soft brown eyes. Her figure is so slender and supple she might have posed for her own statue of a dancing girl.

Madame Mengarini was free that afternoon because she had just finished arranging for an exhibit of her work which opened at the Roerich Museum the following day. Her studio looked rather bare and desolate denuded of the busts and figures which had been sent uptown for the exhibit, but a glance at the catalogue revealed the versatility of her talent.

Portraits, imaginative subjects and monuments of heroic size are among the distinguished pieces of sculptor which Madame Mengarini has produced. Portraiture she finds very fascinating but she likes to vary her work rather than to specialize in one branch of it.

Composer and Interpreter

"Portraiture requires such clear vision of the character of the subject that the artist must be very alert to keep himself out of the way," she said. "The difference between work on portraits and monuments is the same as that between directing an orchestra and composing a symphony. When you do a monument you are a composer; when you do a portrait you are an interpreter. It is a test of yourself to do both things. To be able to do them both well is not easy."

Madame Mengarini's portraits show her keen and sympathetic insight into the character of her subject. Her imaginative work displays a strong sense for grace and form with vigor and execution. Her most notable portraits are those of Benito Mussolini, Prime Minister of Italy, and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer. In the portrait of Il Duce, the effect of firmly modeled lines of forehead, chin and jaw, which indicate strength of purpose and determination, is slightly modified by the well-rounded curves of the lips, giving an impression of benevolence which is frequently lacking in representations of the Italian director. In the portrait of Dr. Nansen, Madame Mengarini has depicted the visionist and explorer, with keen glance looking always ahead and the deep lines which character and dignity have furrowed on his brow and cheeks.

Her imaginative pieces include an Ariel, a sprite of thoughtful mien whose gentle smile betokens a benevolent sway; a Dream Figure, with partly folded wings; a Spirit of Aviation, poised on its toes with wing-tips pointing skyward, and a Medusa with somber, menacing air.

Designed a Lighthouse

Mme. Mengarini's public career as an artist started in Rome soon after she submitted some work in a competition for the monument of Victor Emmanuel several years ago. The judges in the contest selected her sketch as the winning design, but when they opened the identification envelopes and found that the artist was "only a girl" they changed their minds and made the award to another candidate. "This young girl's sketch is beautiful," said they, shaking their heads wisely, "but can we trust her with a work of this size and importance?" The chairman of the group, however, gave her a commission soon after that to make the huge medallions for the façade of the new Ministry of Justice. Among her larger pieces is a design for a lighthouse which the Italian Government will erect in the harbor of Massaua on the Red Sea.

Women who are interested in sculpture should cultivate their talent because they may be more gifted in the art that they imagine, Mme. Mengarini believes. When she was a very young girl her parents sent her to a distinguished painter to take lessons in drawing and painting. One day she saw her instructor making a small piece of sculpture and she decided immediately that that was what she wanted to do. Her parents were not specially pleased at the idea of her taking up sculpture seriously and discontinued her lessons. But she held steadfastly to her purpose and at last was admitted to the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome where her work immediately won recognition. She was, it is believed, the first girl who had ever been admitted to the Academy and since she was only 18 years old she had to be accompanied by a chaperone. Perhaps it was indicative of her experience at the time that the first figure she made at the Academy was that of a rebel with wrists bound tightly together behind him, struggling to free himself.

Mme. Fausta Vittoria Mengarini With Two of Her Bronze Portraits, David E. Finley, and a Negro. These Were Included in the Exhibition of Her Sculpture at the International Art Center of the Roerich Museum, New York.

An Unusual Position Among Books

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A LOVE of literature and a desire to be among books have from childhood influenced Miss Cecil Heath. Today she holds an unusual position for one of her sex as manager of the Cresset Press, one of the comparatively small number of English presses devoted to the publication of editions de luxe. These limited editions are generally bespoken beforehand by book stores and are seized upon by collectors of rare volumes.

When suddenly called upon to take up a profession, Miss Heath went through an ordinary secretarial course, but she determined to use this training as a means to get into a publishing firm. And before she had time to complete the course the opportunity she so much desired opened out to her.

But it was not altogether the chance affair that it seemed. It was rather the result of losing no opportunity to increase her efficiency. A lecture had been given at the school which she attended and she took the whole thing down in shorthand and then transcribed it. The result was shown to the secretary of the college and when, a few days later, she received a letter from the managing director of a publishing house, she asked Miss Heath if she would like to apply for the post.

This position, being secretarial, did not necessarily involve contact with the actual publishing processes. But Miss Heath was so eager to learn all that she could that her chief readily allowed her to gain a knowledge of the steps necessary in transforming a book from manuscript form into a bound volume. Such steps included the choice of size, the type to be used, the correction of proofs, the production of illustrations and the selection of the material for binding. The consequence was that when a more important post became vacant Miss Heath naturally slipped into it.

Presently another upward step was taken in her career. She heard through a friend that a small private press was to be started for the production of fine editions including reprints of the classics, sporting books, and old gardening books, and she received the appointment of manager.

The writer called on Miss Heath in the home of this Press, a charming old house in Fitzroy Square from which, if one looks across the Square garden, one may see the urns in front of the house in which Colonel Newcombe is supposed to have lived.

Miss Heath disclaims any pretentions to being a creative artist in the designing of books. That is the part of the owner of the Press, Mr. Dennis Cohen.

Meticulous Care

"I just have to see that the work is carried out properly," Miss Heath said. "There is a great deal of routine in connection with getting estimates, seeing printers and so on. We employ a number of printers, as our books are printed both by presses which concentrate entirely upon the production of fine editions, where the typesetting is usually done by hand; and by large general printers of good standing.

"The utmost care is taken over the typography of our books. The founts of type used for these limited editions number about a dozen, including a few examples which have been cut during the last few years. I know when a thing is badly printed and I have to correct mistakes. I also get much interesting proof correcting to do. We are doing an edition of 'Paradise Lost' just now and I have to go to the British Museum and correct the proofs there, which I love."

Miss Heath also says that she has learned to appreciate deeply the beauty of these unique editions and to know something of the different kinds of leather in which they are bound. For instance, the writer was shown a wonderful edition of "Gulliver's Travels" in two folio volumes which gave satisfaction to the eye even before its covers were opened. The effect of the old-ivory tint of the unbleached parchment was extremely pleasing contrasted with the soft jade-green of the Niger leather used for the corners and "spines," as the strip of leather covering the backs is called.

Illustrations

Interesting contacts are made with many well-known artists employed in beautifying the pages of the books with choice illustrations. "Gulliver's Travels" is illustrated by Rex Whistler, the talented young artist whose charming and characteristic work has been brought into prominence by his mural decorations at the Tate Gallery. And some magnificent illustrations are being made by D. Galanis, the French artist, for the edition of "Paradise Lost" that is in preparation.

"I have to know something about the various processes for producing illustrations," said Miss Heath, "such as printing from wood blocks, collotypes, copper plate engravings, and line blocks. With experience, one is often able to decide at a glance the best process to use."

Miss Heath spoke with enthusiasm of the influence of William Morris on modern printing, and of the joy that she finds in reading what he wrote on the subject. And of how it is possible to introduce the feeling of craftsmanlike perfection of detail, even into that which is produced by machinery.

Miss Cecil Heath, Managing Director of a Publishing House.

Wisdom With Grates

The grates of a heating system often begin to be unruly in the middle or latter end of the winter. Heating contractors attribute this to low temperatures in the weather requiring particularly hard work on the part of the furnace or boiler.

Yet grates need not burn out just because there is a hot fire. If the home owner takes good care of the grates, he will rarely need to have them replaced. Four precautions are advised by heating contractors to keep grates in good working order. They must be kept level, clinkers must be cleaned out, ashes should not be allowed to accumulate in the ash pit, and bolts should be kept firm on the supports for the grates.

When a grate is level, there are only small openings between the fire and the ash pit. These do not permit burning coals to drop from the fire box, and they help to preserve the life of the grate. Grates can be kept level by noting the position of the shaker attachment when the fire box is empty and the grates are level. Then always see that the shaker is in that position after each shaking.

When the shaker handle is hard to operate, it is probably because clinkers are clogging the grates. Clinkers should be removed with a poker before any further shaking is done. If ashes are allowed to accumulate in the ash pit, they will cut off the free circulation of air and also deflect heat to the bottom of the grates. As the grates must sustain the heat from the fire box, this additional heat may cause them to warp or even melt.

It is a good plan to operate the shaker when the fire box is empty, and to observe the action of the grate to see that all units work simultaneously. If one or two units are "out of step," they should be repaired before further waste of fuel.

Maps on Tablecloths

New York

A novel and interesting idea for luncheon cloths comes from across the ocean, where smart Parisians have suddenly started the vogue of lunching on the world, so to speak. The new French luncheon and tea cloths have maps of the world embroided in colored silk on their damask surfaces.

The woman who sews may easily utilize the idea, tracing different states or countries on plain linen cloths and then embroidering them in a simple outline stitch.

In some homes the work of outlining might wisely be saved for rainy afternoons when the small daughter of the house could thus learn geography lessons and be provided with amusement at the same time.

Shredding Salads

The home maker is often puzzled as to how to offer salads in new and attractive guises. A vegetable shredder, similar in appearance to a meat chopper, solves the problem of serving vegetables attractively. Attachments may be purchased which enable the home maker to shred the vegetables as fine or as coarse as desired. Raw or cooked carrots, turnips, potatoes and other vegetables appear in a different and dainty guise when shredded.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN'S organizations will be glad to know of a new motion-picture film which has just been released by the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The film is called "Behind the Scenes in the Machine Age," and shows now machines are turning out more goods in the making of many everyday necessities than was the case when hand labor was the only kind employed.

In a series of interesting factory scenes, with the regular women employees busy at their jobs, a contrast is given between hand and machine processes for producing the same article. Definite facts and figures tell the story of how machines increase the output and decrease the the number of workers.

Animated cartoons form an effective feature of the film and reveal various conditions in industry making for waste with its widespread results. Such causes of waste as hunting for jobs, occupational misfits, long hours, low wages, poor working conditions, and unemployment are pointed out as weak links in the industrial chain.

The part played by the women's bureau in helping to eliminate such waste among women in industry, through its investigations of conditions related to their employment and its standards formulated to promote their welfare, is also stressed. These standards are outlined and illustrated by actual scenes in progressive plants. The efficiency of such measures as a short workday, a living wage, well-ventilated rooms, good lighting and seating, and sanitary drinking and washing facilities is interestingly portrayed.

The picture is in three reels, and will be available in both 35 and 16mm. width. It can be obtained from the women's bureau, the borrower paying only the nominal transportation costs.

The National League of Women Voters, through its radio committee, is calling attention to its educational programs which are designed to form an excellent background for the next series of the Voters' Service to begin in January, 1932.

The programs are broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, over a nation-wide network, on Saturday evenings, from 8:30 to 8:45 p. m. eastern standard time. There will be two more in the first unit: on Dec. 12, "Banking Policies in Relation to Recovery," and on Dec. 19, "Forward Planning of Public Works." There will be two more units of 10 each.

Women who are interested in doing research work, studying town records and writing histories of their localities, will be glad of the suggestions given by Mrs. Charles E. Buell in the Wisconsin Club Woman. She suggests the following as pertinent matters on which to record definite data: The first house built in your town. The first school. Homes of prominent pioneers. Indian trails. Forts, inns and roadways. Any data of interest concerning the pioneers. A list of relics which might be lent or given as the nucleus of a historical museum in your town or state.

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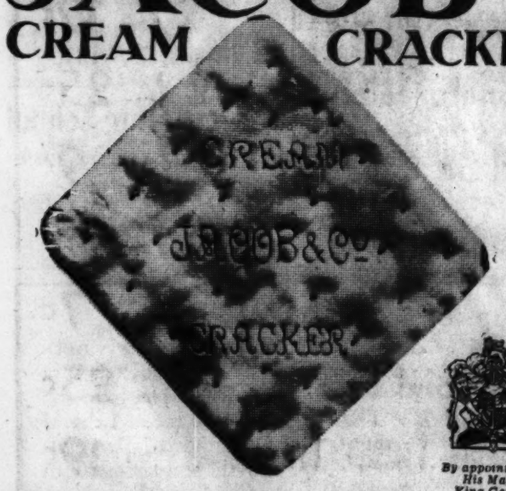

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EDUCATIONAL

Its Whole Object, To Unite World On All-People Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

IN RECENT months many visitors from Europe have been welcomed in English homes as guests—although they had had no previous acquaintance with their hosts.

"No previous acquaintance," however, must be accepted in its social sense, for hosts and guests alike understood something of each other by reason of their affiliations with APA, the descriptive title by which the All Peoples' Association is known.

It was under the ægis of this organization that the continental visitors found themselves cordially welcomed in English domestic circles, where they acquired in a simple way a real knowledge of the purpose of their association—to foster international understanding by means of individual contacts.

APA was founded by Mr. Evelyn Wrench, editor of the century-old Spectator, who also established two other societies which have international ramifications, the Over-Seas League and the English-Speaking Union. The Over-Seas League operates among the nations of the British Commonwealth, and the English-Speaking Union centers its interests chiefly on Anglo-American relationships.

More International

In the opinion of Mr. Wrench these organizations met a specific need, but they were limited to the nationalities concerned. As a promoter of friendship between different peoples, he sensed the need for an organization more international in scope. He recognized that "race imperialism" is not enough and that there must be an endeavor to organize the world "on the basis of all peoples."

The sole object of APA is to make the peoples of the world better known to one another, and to promote friendship among them. The association recognizes no distinctions of class, creed, color, race, or politics, and desires to coöperate with every organization which aims at promoting world friendship and international coöperation.

"APA seeks to make the peoples of the world better known to one another by personal contact, by the printed word, by wireless, by correspondence, by the interchange of university professors, students and journalists, and by making the foreigner feel at home wherever he may be," says Mr. E. D. W. Chaplin, secretary and member of the governing council of the association.

Although created only in 1930, APA is making strong progress. Its membership borders on 2000 and the association has affiliations in 30 different countries. These countries range from the United States to Norway, from Manchuria to Mexico, from Sarawak to Spain, from Sweden to New Zealand. In many cities of Europe branches have been established and throughout the world others are being developed.

As soon as an adequate number of sister societies has been formed, the association will be controlled by an international senate, composed of representatives of the various countries affiliated. Already plans are virtually ready for the establishment of an "international house" in London, not "merely space" in an existing office building, but an imposing structure serving the association specifically.

From this parent institution it is the intention to dot the world with "internaional clubhouses." These will become clearing houses for the ideas of national bodies, and will constitute friendly "ports of call" for members from other parts of the world. Every country will preserve its own identity in these activities, widening its horizons only to link up with sister societies in a belt of friendship.

Stanchly Supported in England

These are some of the aims of APA, and they are being stanchly fostered by a band of English intellectuals and students of internationalism, who see high hopes in the adventure of tying in individuals as a means of securing international coöperation.

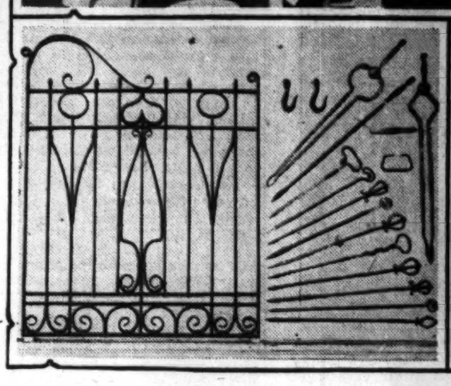
Although the broader dream of international clubhouses has yet to be realized, enough is being done in London to emphasize the purposes of the project and to give direction to other branches.

From the friendly welcome which the continental visitor finds in an English home, it is but a step to meeting fellow members in coteries, or in "national" gatherings. These gatherings are widening the outlook of individual members by bringing before their eyes customs and experiences of other lands.

London APA conducts special national meetings, at which specific countries conduct the programs. Evenings have been devoted to programs presented by French, German, Hungarian, Czech, Indian and Egyptian members in association with British. The average attendance has been 650, and peoples of many countries have been given opportunity for the first time of meeting those from other lands.

From London, too, is being published a magazine w[illegible] is printed in three languages, [illegible]sh, German and French. This is the official organ of the association and will come under the control of an international editorial board, when the association's international policy has been developed.

Simplicity of expression is the keynote of the magazine, as the leaders of APA declare that interest in internationalism is to some extent hindered by "a whole new language of technical terms" which has arisen at Geneva, The Hague and elsewhere. To make this language understandable to the average man is one of the purposes of the magazine.



Courtesy Minister of Education, British Columbia

MIXING BOWLS, HAMMERS AND SAWS—SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN MODERN EDUCATION

In the Schools of British Columbia

Home economics attracts a large number of the girls in the Kitsilano Junior and Senior High School, Vancouver. The second picture shows us that even small towns like Trail have their woodworking shops. The wrought-iron work was done in a technical course at a Victoria high school. The sheet metal work, carpentry and joinery exhibit are at the Vancouver Technical School.

What Agriculture Offers Boy Today

Dear Dean:

Please write me and tell me what vocation you think I should choose. My teacher of social sciences in high school has referred me to you.

I am a senior and want to come to your university next year. I am told that seniors can enter directly the college of arts and sciences, the school of pharmacy, the school of music, or the college of agriculture. Which of these do you think I would do better in? I have not thought heretofore what I should choose. All seniors have been urged to find out.

I have light hair and blue eyes, am heavy of build and weigh 170 pounds. I am 18 years old. I have worked on my father's farm for four summers. My high school is a district high school (consolidated).

My father advises against farming but I would like to know more about what your school of agriculture teaches and what its graduates do.

Sincerely,
Philip.

Dear Philip:

There is nothing magic about selecting a career. The color of your eyes, the bumps on your head, and the lines on the palms of your hands are of no value in helping you decide the important and difficult question of what you will do to serve society in this complex world.

Self analysis, the analysis of occupations in which you have an interest, observation of the successes and failures of friends, your cumulative experience, the inner urges or drives or "bents" that you have felt, your native intelligence as shown by the Binet Simon tests of intelligence, your scholastic record, special vocational aptitude tests like the Stenquist mechanical test or the Seashore test of musical aptitude, the financial status of your family, your health, the advice of your parents, teachers and friends, visits to factories, etc., will all help you.

Make Own Choice

You must make your own vocational choice, yourself, Phil, after gathering evidence and reflecting on it. You must think this problem through and decide at least whether after graduation you will enter a college of arts and sciences, a college of engineering, a school of music, a college of agriculture, a store, a factory, a business college, or an apprenticeship course such as the General Electric Company and other industries offer.

I am sending you a few leaflets on law, engineering, newspaper work, chemical engineering, music, and other careers which I have prepared for the help of high school and college students. Note well the advantages, disadvantages, requirements, and opportunities for happiness and service in these careers.

"Opportunities of To-Day for Boys and Girls," by Jackson, Deming and Bemis, has a chapter on farm management. "What Shall I Be?" by Ernst, has one entitled, "Why Farming?" "Our World of Work," by Holbrook and McGregor, devotes 40 pages to the field of agriculture. "Vocational Information," Stanford University, California, analyzes nearly 200 occupations, including agriculture and related vocations. The National Research Council, Washington, D. C., issues a bulletin, "Agricultural Research as a Career." Civil service bulletins of the United States describe opportunities and requirements in many vocations, including specialized careers in agriculture.

The booklets, "What Career?" and "Occupations for the Agriculturally Trained," recently published by the Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., contain a wealth of information concerning occupations, self-analysis, and the field of agriculture. Among the divisions of the latter booklet are: Occupations in general farming, the teaching of agriculture, agricultural engineering, occupations in the animal industries, occupations in dairy production, dairy manufacturing, occupations in farm crops, farm management, horticulture (pomology, vegetable gardening, landscape architecture, etc.), agricultural research, the poultry industry, the soil science, occupations in agricultural chemistry, and agricultural economics.

A Wide Field

There are about a thousand county agricultural agents in the United States. Graduates of colleges of agriculture become editors of agricultural papers, salesmen of farm machinery, workers on various farm boards, and managers of milk plants. They do not always engage directly in tilling the soil. Agriculture has become a science. It is fast becoming "big business."

Preliminary college training in a college of arts and sciences (liberal arts) is necessary if you decide to enter law (or training in another college that meets the requirements of law schools).

There are many good books of information about occupations. If your high school library does not have a "vocational guidance shelf," perhaps you can persuade the principal to establish one. A few of you boys might start a "career club" and meet weekly for the discussion of educational and occupational opportunities and requirements. I am sure some of your high school teachers would help you. You can't get reliable "sudden service" in the choosing of a career, Phil. It isn't like buying a necktie, a suit of clothes, or an auto.

If you form a club you might get speakers from the various walks of life to address you. Perhaps an expert from the nearest university would come and present facts on vocational guidance. If your own high school principal and teachers are interested in you more than in the subjects they teach they can help you.

Write me again if you want to, Phil. Keep away from phrenologists, palmists, astrologers, and soothsayers. Counsel with those who have shown a sincere interest in you. Gather the evidence about your interests and aptitudes and about the work of the world. Then think it through and your problem of choosing, preparing for entering upon, and making readjustments in occupations will not be so great as it would be if you drifted from job to job.

Sincerely,
H. E. Stone
Dean of Men, West Virginia University.

P. S.—I am having our registrar mail a copy of our general catalogue to you. This includes a statement of the courses offered in Agriculture.

Eight Major Trends In College Education

By ERNEST H. WILKINS
President of Oberlin College

VII—Treating Students as Individuals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEARLY a hundred a years ago someone said that college consisted of Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other. That is, I think, the most frequently quoted single sentence in the history of American education. It stated brilliantly the idea that college education ought to consist of friendly individual association between faculty members and students. That idea was carried out fairly well in the college of the early and the middle nineteenth century; but after the rapid increase in the number of college students commenced, faculties were not enlarged in the same proportion, and it thus became more and more difficult for faculties and students to be generally acquainted with each other.

The attempt to get individual association back again began after the war, partly as a result of sheer reaction against the conditions of "mass education" which existed in colleges immediately after the war, and partly, I think, because of the success of personnel work in the conduct of the war.

It is said over and over again that if you go to a small college you get individual treatment and that if you go to a university you don't. That doesn't follow in the least. The fact that you are in a small college doesn't give you the slightest guarantee of individual treatment or of individual contacts, the fact that you are in a great university does not prevent you from having such individual contacts. It is a matter of mathematics and of good will. If the number of the faculty is rightly proportionate to the number of the students, it is just as easy to have the contacts in a large institution as it is in a small college; and if you have good will on the part of your large faculty and do not have it on the part of your small faculty, you will have better individualization in the large institution than in the small one. The degree of individualization achieved in any institution is determined by the degree to which the faculty really believes that the college exists for the students.

Must Treat Students as Individuals

College does exist for its students—and no two of them are alike. No two come from the same background; no two have the same abilities, interests, and prospects. Consequently, if the college is to do its work well, it must treat its students as individuals.

Individualization means, first of all, friendly guidance in college work. That in turn means such things as individual guidance in the choice of courses (which is really a most difficult and important matter, calling for expert advice), the planning and approving of individual courses of reading and study, and, still more important, individualization in teaching.

Individualization in teaching concerns work in the classroom, work in the laboratory, and conferences after hours. Individualization in the classroom means a method of running things which brings everybody into the active work of the class. To do this well is really very hard—far harder than to give lectures or just conduct recitations—but it is well worth the effort it costs. There are plenty of cases in which the lecture method is inevitable and right; but there are plenty of other cases in which the instructor, instead of lecturing, can talk informally, on the basis of a carefully prepared outline, allowing and encouraging questions, and asking questions from time to time, but always keeping control of the discussion. That is, as I see it, the best type of modern college teaching in courses for which it is appropriate. Laboratory work has to be individual, and that gives it a tremendous educational advantage. That is one reason why departments which are not departments of science are introducing "laboratory methods" as far as they can.

A great deal of what is really individual teaching goes on around the instructor's desk at the end of the class hour, or in his office, or, to some extent, in his home. The value of this sort of teaching seems to me so great that I should like to see time made for it through a shortening of the number of hours devoted to regular class instruction.

Probably the colleges have made greater progress in individualizing their health programs than they have in individualizing their teaching. All colleges, so far as I know, require a thorough physical examination at entrance. The better colleges follow up this examination by making for each individual student plans for the correction of remediable physical defects and for the building up of good health habits; and they see to it, through a series of follow-up interviews, that these plans are carried out. Many colleges now provide their own clinical service, which is, of course, individual. Care of individual mental health is being recognized as just as important as care of individual physical health. Intramural athletics are being developed with the idea of getting the individual into some sort of outdoor sport which he enjoys and which he can do well.

Student's Great Variety of Needs

But the student's life is made up of many things besides studies and keeping in good physical condition; and he is frequently in need of advice and guidance in different sorts of problems. He is away from home, in most cases; he is often having a hard time financially; he is likely to get into depressing perplexities with regard to personal or social problems of various kinds; and he is often in need of vocational advice.

There have always been college teachers and officers who have had the knack of helping students in these miscellaneous ways and have been glad to do so, but the systematic effort to give such help is a recent development. It is taking two forms. One is the establishment of staffs of assistant deans, the staff being large enough so that each dean can really get acquainted with the students assigned to him and can advise them with regard to other matters as well as with regard to their studies. The other is the establishment of special bureaus or departments of personnel service, whose directors have the responsibility of making help available for all students with regard to matters other than their studies.

Excellent service may be rendered under either plan. I think, however, that the chief value of the second plan is really in its demonstration of the extent to which students need such help, and that in the long run the former plan is the better, provided the advisory staff can be sufficiently large. In theory, every member of a college faculty should be able and willing to serve on such a staff.

Some of the efforts mentioned in this article are not very far advanced in actual college practice; but all of them are under way to some extent, and the general trend is unmistakably toward treating students more and more as individuals.

[The first six articles appeared Oct. 27, Nov. 3, 10, 17, 24 and Dec. 1. This nine-article series is a feature of the Tuesday Educational Page.]

A Point in Child's Early Friendships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Manchester, Eng.

A CHILD cannot be taught too early that friendship should not be an exclusive affair, admitting but one, or two at the most, into the inner sanctuary, but something which embraces anybody interesting and lovable enough to merit it.

Many children are unreasonable in their friendships. Kathleen, for instance, will not allow Hilary to speak to, or play with, any other child so long as she is her chum. If Hilary accepts an invitation from Pat, or exchanges with Jane a piece of colored ribbon, Kathleen subjects her friend to sulky silence. She makes it evident to the little girl that if she is to remain her pal she must have no dealings with any other child.

Kathleen possesses a loving heart and a jealous disposition. She demands all or nothing, but her possessive idea of friendship is extremely bad for her little friend; as harmful indeed as it is for herself.

Hilary, who, at the outset, intensely admired Kathleen—or friendship with her would have been impossible—is apt to accept unquestioningly Kathleen's views on the laws of friendship, and begins to believe that in order to make a new friend she must cut off all associations with her old one. Mistaken loyalty may tie Hilary for years to Kathleen's side and deprive her of the broadening influence of a miscellaneous set of friends, each with an individual message for her. She will miss in her school life many valuable lessons not taught in study hours.

But it is not only children who shut their hearts to new friends; whom to admit would be to enrich life. Too many adults put all their eggs into one basket, and when that burdened receptacle crashes to the ground, look at the ruins with surprise.

Nobody can have too many friends, and by friends acquaintances is not meant; though they are not to be despised. The human mind is full of latent possibilities, and some people do not know of what stuff they are made until friends show them themselves. Quite apart from the self-revealing power of friendship, the more friends a man makes the better chance he has of understanding humanity, for it is only through friendship that one grows to understand the workings of another's thought, and it is impossible to have too wide a knowledge of human nature.

Parents, therefore, should nip in the bud those early narrow, jealous friendships that make their children's lives unhappy, and encourage their little ones to open their hearts to any child who attracts them; to cultivate a circle of friends rather than to adopt the cruel and drastic habit of dropping an old friend in order to enter into the delight of a new friendship destined to end in the same wasteful, ruthless way.

Camp Fire Girls Begin Study Of Home Decoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DURING this month probably the largest class ever enrolled begins its course of study. Nearly 200,000 Camp Fire Girls, with a gay, little, orange and blue and black covered pamphlet as handbook, with the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition as main library and source of technical information and with group guardians as local teachers, will study home decoration.

Each year the girls have a "birthday project" which is carried on through the groups. What could be more fitting than that the fundamentals and history of home decoration should be studied by an organization which lays strong emphasis on the home crafts?

A careful method of procedure has been worked out so that the work is not limited to the girls alone but becomes a matter of community interest. Upon receipt by the exposition of the guardian's name, information about her group and the name of a near-by furniture store, copies of the handbook are sent to the girls, the guardian, and to the furniture store along with an outline of the work and the guardian's name. Thus, is an intelligent background of understanding established between the groups and the company which, it is planned, will give them the opportunity to put into practice the fundamentals they have studied.

After the handbook, compiled by Miss Marta K. Sironen, has been studied, supplemented by material in Everygirl's—the Camp Fire Girls' magazine—and by pictures and various other forms of educational information from the exposition, the groups will climax their work by working out rooms, either as groups or as individuals; the former probably in the near-by furniture store, the latter on paper as a thesis or a count book. Every conceivable bit of information will be sent to the exposition for judgment. Some 143 gradings have been worked out by the committee upon which to base this judgment. Finally, a number of cash scholarships will be awarded by the exposition.

Camp Fire leaders including Mrs. Lida Foote Tarr, president, Mr. Lester F. Scott, executive secretary, Miss C. Frances Loomis, project chairman, are working with Mr. A. P. Johnson, educational director, Mr. Charles F. Campbell, executive secretary, and Miss Marta K. Sironen, style councilor, of the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition to make the whole undertaking successful and worth while.

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Camp Fires in Kurdistan

THE fierce heat of an August sun begins at last to diminish. As we ride over the mountain tracks toward our camping ground, the beating of the sun upon our heads lessens gradually to an excessive glare; later, it becomes a golden glowing light, and lastly a slanting ray of orange-colored sunshine which makes our shadows on the hillside absurdly elongated, until horses, dogs and men seem to be walking across the hills on giant stilts.

These signs of the coming of the short Eastern twilight and the sudden dusk make the wise traveler hurry his horse's pace; and, as he touches the beast's sides with his heels, the animal steps out willingly, his nose scenting for water, for he, too, is anxious to reach his resting place for the night, his well-earned feed of barley.

With our armed escort half in front and half behind us, and our servants with the tents and equipment on pack ponies, straggling along some distance farther back, we plod on the last few miles of our eight-hour march. We are gray with dust; and, in any case, the sun has driven the color from our shirts and left all our clothes neutral and uniform in tone. Our faces, shaded from the sun by our broad-brimmed hats, are pale from the heat, while our hands are turned a dusky brown from having held our reins under a scorching sun for so many hours.

This last half mile seems long. Our horses lag now, if they are not urged on; sometimes they remember suddenly the feed which they know awaits them wherever their destination may be, and for a while they quicken their pace. The tired dogs still seek any scrap of shade, but trot on beside us unquestioningly, confident that master will do only that which is best. The dull thud of hoofs on the soft dust track goes rhythmically on, the tinkle of bridles, the smart swish of a horse's tail as he flicks the horseflies from his quarters; all these sounds repeat and repeat themselves, monotonously, wearily.

The great ragged line of mountains, which had looked so bare and gray and hot throughout the day, has caught the rose-pink rays of the sun; the peaks are transformed to a line of faery hills dotted with tiny fantastic castles. Flooded with the soft pink light, they are ethereal, dainty, charming, no longer the gaunt massive rocks of midday.

Our camping ground above a spring is at last in sight. My husband and I leave the others and canter over the rough hillside to choose the site for our tents; the horses, guessing now that their day's work is finished, pretend to be fresh and playful, tossing their heads, and drinking in as we do the cooler evening air.

Before long our caravan (as the cavalcade of animals bearing our servants and our goods is called) comes up with us and the work of pitching our tents is quickly in hand. As we go to see that our horses are well watered and groomed, and our dogs given a welcome drink, we glimpse beneath us in the valley an encampment of a nomad tribe, the Jaff; so we send a servant down to them to ask if we may buy fresh milk and eggs.

Their tents of black goat hair are large and long; and, as the blue smoke rises from their camp fires, we see the women in their long many-colored dresses milking the goats and sheep and cows, which are huddled close to the encampment to save them from prowling beasts during the night. As the women move quickly from beast to beast, the sun catches up the silver coins in their headdresses and enriches the vivid coloring of their quaint medieval clothes.

The sun, dipping over the mountains, sinks, and leaves as it passes a serenity, a sense of peace, that the ardors of the day are ended.

Soon the camp fires of the tribe in the valley beneath us begin to be visible. As we watch the flames taking color and the wreaths of soft blue smoke disappearing into the graying dusk, the sound of a bleating of an unwilling sheep is heard approaching us. The head man of the tribe appears; and behind him, bearing a vast caldron of milk, follow two great muscular and swarthy men. Behind them again is a group of tribesmen dressed in long colored robes, with curved daggers thrust into their waistbelts; then comes a timid and unhappy sheep; last of all our own grinning servant, carrying in his scarlet handkerchief three eggs.

We have no alternative but to accept the offering of the sheep, which is taken off, still protesting, to spend the night close to our horses where they stand, in their open-air stables, tethered to the ground. We foresee that the beast will be added to our caravan tomor[illegible] to march with us (we fear unwi[illegible]) to our destination; though th[illegible]uld be no hardship to an animal from the flock of a nomad tribe which has known no settled pasture.

The last reflection of the sun's glow disappears from the sky. Before we settle to the ease of the evening's rest, we seek for some gift which Kurdish etiquette demands that we shall send to our generous neighbors. We have little which they would care for, but chance fortunately on three hurricane lamps and an unused tin of oil which are among our equipment. These we dispatch with our compliments to a people who know not how to read, though they speak three languages; who have no home, though they make carpets for the world; and whose whole life is led moving from pasture to pasture, from burning desert to snow-clad mountain.

We watch our servant in the distance deliver our gift and we can see children, men and women, crowding together to get a sight of the present. As the man returns, climbing the stony hillside slowly to rejoin his fellows round the bright fire which cooks their meal, the light begins to fade, and the stars come out like yellow diamonds in a sky of deep blue velvet.

The tiny trickle of the spring makes its music; the soft noises of the horses, as they scrunch their barley and move their weight from one leg to the other, is heard, tranquil, satisfactory. The dogs, weary and content, curl themselves at our feet. The fires, which had lit up rings of faces in the camp below us, flicker and fade. The moon rises stealthily, and the hills sleep.

M. C.

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How Poems Are Made

More than half of the people who think about poetry prefer to believe that the poet, like the butterfly, flutters gaily in the sunlight and sips honey. They like to think that because he is fed on the honey of inspiration his wings are glorious in flight. But poets themselves, and those who know most about them, tell us that they are as devout in labor as the proverbial bee. And unless poetry is a thing by itself, utterly unlike the other great arts, unlike music, sculpture, architecture, the dance, the drama, it is reasonable to suppose that labor must be a part of a poet's life and that there must be a travail before beauty is born.

Yet these two theories, which we may as well call the butterfly theory and the bee theory, are not necessarily irreconcilable. A poet does live creatively by virtue of inspiration. But inspiration is not a thing peculiar to poets. All mankind knows inspiration, and if it did not belong as truly to the housewife and the bricklayer and the stockbroker as to the poet, poets would have no understanding audience. But a poet is a poet by reason of his ability to do with inspiration what these others cannot do with it or cannot do so well. It is the poet who makes the delicate cell, the poem, in which the honey of inspiration is stored, to be a joy for all in the days when no flowers blossom and the world is dour and cold. That he may know how to make that cell the poet must work!

But, fortunately, there are many ways of working, and sooner or later each poet finds his own best way. Some poets brood over poems a long time before they ever set down a word on paper, and then, when it is once set down, make very few changes. This is what Sara Teasdale does. And it is a method of work common to many makers of the best short lyrics. It is a difficult method for poets whose days are full of other things than poetry, for there is always the danger of losing the poem. . . .

Other poets write rapidly and make few alterations, but they write many, many poems which they regard only as practice-work and throw away. When they are content they give the poem to the public, but not otherwise. Such poets must have a well-developed critical faculty, and must be able to choose wisely from their own works the things that are best.—From "New Voices," by MARGUERITE WILKINSON.

"Sunrise" in Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington

SUNRISE is the name appropriately given to the new mountain resort on the northeastern side of Mount Rainier, in the State of Washington. There, on an eastern slope high up on one of the many ridges of the Cascade Range, one may behold the sun rising behind the Cascades, silhouetting the jagged mountain peaks against the golden sky. Magnify many times, if you like, the beauty of the most gorgeous sunrise you have ever seen and then you may have some idea of the sublimity of the dawning day as seen from "Sunrise."

After leaving Enumclaw, you drive many miles through beautiful fir timber, much of it in government forest reserve, the sturdy trunks of the evergreens forming a brown background for the dainty leaves of alder, hazel, and dogwood. For many miles a good road takes you along the White River—not a beautiful river, but interesting—from the ashen color of its water, obviously a glacier-fed stream. You eventually cross the river and then begins the upward climb on the splendid newly completed Sunrise highway. This is a fine piece of engineering, the road firmly banked at the curves, wide and safe; and at one unsurpassed vantage point an area has been leveled off so that all travelers may pause to gain a better view of the panorama before them. In a great semicircle, you are nearly surrounded by wonderful mountain peaks, some snow-covered, but all sharply outlined against the blue sky. One feels himself truly among the mountain tops.

As you make the ascent, you are enchanted by the graceful slender beauty of the mountain evergreens, tall and symmetrical, quite different from the shorter and more outspreading varieties of the lower altitudes; and still higher you come upon the quaint little stubby, stunted growths indigenous to these mountain regions.

At the lodge one may secure rest and refreshment, but to a true nature lover all thought of weariness or hunger is out of the question in the presence of such grandeur. Around the picnic grounds fascinating little furry chipmunks scamper, not concerned by the presence of so many intruding giants. They are tame and friendly, coming quite close to secure any morsels of food that may be thrown to them.

Cars go no farther than the picnic grounds, but the many alluring trails may be followed afoot, and one in particular takes you to Burroughs Mountain, a peak directly across Emmons Glacier from Mount Rainier. You seem almost upon the mountain itself, so near is it, and words are simply inadequate to describe the wondrous scene. There looms the great, awe-inspiring mass of stone, with its somewhat jagged, semi-symmetrical outline which makes Mount Rainier one of the most beautiful mountains in the world, adorned with the purest of white glistening snow and the ice of those glaciers from which many rivers emanate.

A Medieval Clock at Lund

At Lund, in southern Sweden, some minutes before the clock strikes the hour of twelve, a group of people assemble in the cathedral to watch the tournament and pageant which takes place each day as the clock strikes the four quarters on two bells, followed by the boom of twelve heavier strokes. Many pairs of eyes are directed toward the top of the clock, where two equestrian figures engage in combat. A party of school children gaze open-eyed, as the sword strokes fall with measured beat on the two figures, the clock ticking all the while as it has done since the year 1380.

But the pageant is yet to come! There is a slight pause, after the reverberation of the last toll has died away. Then the two trumpeters, standing on either side of the seated figure of the Virgin and Child, lift their instruments, and the strains of the old Christmas hymn, "In dulci jubilo," is heard. Silence follows; then, with a loud click, the door to the left of the figure opens and a herald appears, followed by the three Magi and their servants. The procession moves toward the Virgin and Child, bows reverently and continues its way through the door to the right, which closes behind them as the music ceases.

The reason why the two figures should engage in mortal combat at the hour of twelve is explained by the fact that, in olden days, when time was measured by water clocks and hourglasses, the hours were struck by the watchman in the tower of the Cathedral. This man, armored with helmet and sword, had to be ready at any time to warn the townspeople of the approach of an enemy. His duty was also to strike the hours with heavy hammer blows on the big bell of the belfry. Later, when the mechanical clock was constructed, a figure wearing helmet and sword like the watchman was placed on the top of the clock, armed with a hammer to strike the hours out. So far as can be ascertained, only two medieval clocks, those of Wells and Lund, exist in Europe where the noon hours are struck by armored horsemen.

The Lund clock has seen many changes, for in 1623 it was supplanted by a more modern one; and in 1837 the old clock was taken down and its figures and other parts dispersed, only the upper dial being left. In 1913, however, a Danish clockmaker, Bertran-Larsen of Copenhagen, after much work, reconstructed it again. Ten years later, it was once more put in place at a time when the Cathedral celebrated its eight hundredth anniversary.

A Member of the Club

The first of our Society is a Gentleman of Worcestershire, of ancient Descent, a Baronet, his Name Sir Roger de Coverley. His great Grandfather was Inventor of that famous Country-Dance which is call'd after him. All who know that Shire are very well acquainted with the Parts and Merits of Sir Roger. He is a Gentleman that is very singular in his Behaviour, but his Singularities proceed from his good Sense, and are Contradictions to the Manners of the World, only, as he thinks, the World is in the Wrong. However, this Humour creates him no Enemies, for he does nothing with Sourness or Obstinacy; and his being unconfined to Modes and Forms, makes him but the readier and more capable to please and oblige all who know him.

When he is in town he lives in Soho-Square; it is said, he keeps himself a Batchelor by reason he was crossed in Love, by a perverse beautiful Widow of the next County to him. . . . He was very serious for a Year and a half; and, though his Temper being naturally jovial, he at last got over it, he grew careless of himself, and never dressed afterwards; he continues to wear a Coat and Doublet of the same Cut that were in Fashion at the Time of the Repulse, which, in his merry Humours, he tells us, has been in and out twelve Times since he first wore it.

He is now in his fifty-sixth year, cheerful, gay and hearty, keeps a good House both in Town and Country; a great Lover of Mankind; but there is such a mirthful Cast in his Behaviour, that he is rather beloved than esteemed. His Tenants grow rich, his Servants look satisfied; all the Young Women profess love to him, and the young Men are glad of his Company; When he comes into a House he calls the Servants by their Names, and talks all the way up Stairs to a Visit.—From The Spectator (1711), by RICHARD STEELE.

Hawthorne

He stood apart—but as a mountain stands
In isolate repose above the plain,
Robed in no pride of aspect, no disdain,
Though clothed with power to steep the sunniest lands
In mystic shadow. At the mood's demands
Himself he clouded, till no eye could gain
The vanished peak, no more, with sense astrain,
Than trace a footprint on the surf-washed sands.

Yet hidden within that rare, sequestered height,
Imperially lonely, what a world
Of splendor lay! what pathless realms untrod!
What rush and wreck of passion! What delight
Of woodland sweets! What weird winds, phantom-whirled!
And over all, the immaculate sky of God!

—MARGARET J. PRESTON, in "Colonial Ballads, Sonnets and Other Poems."

Der Wegweiser

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES FALLT manchen Leuten schwer zu glauben, daß Christus Jesus heute der Wegweiser der Menschen sein könne. Sie machen geltend, daß er vor vielen Jahrhunderten gelebt habe, daß die Verhältnisse sich seitdem von Grund aus geändert hätten, und daß man aus diesem Grunde heutzutage seine Lehren unmöglich verstehen und befolgen könne. Sie erklären, man könne unmöglich glauben, was die Leute damals glaubten. Ihre Einwände wären vielleicht überzeugend, wenn sich seit damals alles geändert hätte; aber unzählige Tatsachen sind unverändert und unveränderlich.

Der Mathematiker findet im Zahlengesetz keine Änderung. Immer mehr Leute lernen die Rechengesetze verstehen und auf mehr Arten anwenden; aber die Gesetze haben sich nicht im geringsten geändert. Zweimal zwei ist heute vier, ist immer vier gewesen und wird in alle Ewigkeit vier—nie mehr, nie weniger—bleiben.

Das Wesen und der Charakter Gottes und Seiner göttlichen Gesetze bleiben gestern, heute und immerdar dieselben. Christi Jesu Kenntnis dieser göttlichen Gesetze war so genau und so beweisbar wie des Mathematikers Kenntnis der Zahlengesetze. Wie ein Mathematiker Fehler in einer Rechenaufgabe erkennt und sie berichtigen kann, so erkannte Jesus Sünde und Krankheit als Annahmeirrtümer in dem Problem des Lebens und konnte sie berichtigen und heilen. „Jesus lehrte den Weg des Lebens durch Demonstration, damit wir verstehen können, wie dieses göttliche Prinzip die Kranken heilt, den Irrtum austreibt und über den Tod triumphiert", lautet die Erklärung, die Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 25 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt.

Als Mrs. Eddy an einer vom Arzt für unheilbar erklärten Verletzung litt, wurde sie durch Lesen und Erfassen der geistigen Bedeutung des biblischen Berichts einer von Jesus vollbrachten Heilung geheilt. Dieses Erlebnis überzeugte sie, daß Jesu Verfahren das einzig wahre geistige Heilverfahren für Sünde und Krankheit ist. Wie jemand, der einen verlorenen Pfad findet, ihn freilegt und kennzeichnet, damit andere, die darauf gehen wollen, ihn finden können, so hat Mrs. Eddy durch ihre Schriften den von Christus Jesus für alle Menschen erforschten Weg sorgfältig klargelegt und bezeichnet. Durch ihre geistige Wahrnehmung hat sie diesen Weg, den materielle Annahmen verborgen hatten, wieder klargelegt. In Übereinstimmung mit den Lehren Jesu offenbart die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß Gott das Gemüt, das göttliche Prinzip ist, und daß der Mensch das Ebenbild des Gemüts ist; und Christus Jesus bewies diese Wahrheiten des wirklichen Seins, weil er sie verstand.

Christus Jesus, den viele für einen Mann „voller Schmerzen" hielten, . . . „der geplagt und von Gott geschlagen und gemartert wäre", gilt in der Christlichen Wissenschaft als derjenige, der den Sterblichen den Weg aus Sünde und Leiden heraus zeigte und ihnen die wahre Auffassung von Freude und Frieden gab. Er sagte zu seinen Nachfolgern: „Solches rede ich zu euch, auf daß meine Freude in euch bleibe und eure Freude vollkommen werde".

Paulus hatte einen klaren Begriff vom Wegweiser und von der Anwendbarkeit seiner Lehren für alle Zeiten. In seinem Briefe an die Römer sagte er: „Fleischlich gesinnt sein ist der Tod, und geistlich gesinnt sein ist Leben und Friede". Der sterbliche oder fleischliche Sinn besteht heute wie immer aus bösen Gedanken, aus Haß, Furcht, Groll, Unehrlichkeit, Krankheit, Widerwärtigkeit. Das einzige Heilmittel besteht darin, daß wir an Stelle dieser falschen Gedanken die von dem göttlichen Gemüt stammenden Ideen Liebe, Freundlichkeit, Verzeihlichkeit, Ehrlichkeit, Gesundheit und Frieden setzen. Nur dadurch können wir beweisen, daß „wir", wie der Apostel Paulus in seinem ersten Briefe an die Korinther schreibt, „Christi Sinn haben".

„Er erklärte und demonstrierte den Weg der göttlichen Wissenschaft und wurde dadurch der Heilsweg für alle, die sein Wort annahmen. Von ihm können die Sterblichen lernen, wie sie dem Übel zu entrinnen vermögen", hat Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 315 und 316 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit von dem Meister geschrieben. Wenn diejenigen, die das Verlangen haben, heute von dem Wegweiser zu lernen, sich in die Bibel in Verbindung mit den Schriften der Mrs. Eddy vertiefen, können sie selber beweisen, daß sie dem Bösen auf demselben Wege entrinnen, den Jesus vor so langer Zeit offenbarte. Er besteht darin, daß man nur gute Gedanken in sein Bewußtsein einläßt. Auf diese Art können alle Menschen die Nichtsheit des materiellen Sinnenzeugnisses und des Menschen Einheit mit dem Vater, dem göttlichen Gemüt, beweisen.

Arbeitet ein Rechenlehrer eine Aufgabe so aus, daß seine Schüler die Grundregeln verstehen können, nach denen die Aufgabe zu lösen ist, so erwartet er nicht, daß sie sich nur damit zufrieden geben, daß er, ihr Lehrer, die Aufgabe richtig gelöst hat. Er erwartet, daß seine Schüler ihm jeden Schritt folgen und die Regeln so erfassen, daß sie alle darauf beruhenden Aufgaben ausarbeiten können. Der Meister erwartete, daß seine Nachfolger das göttliche Prinzip verstehen, auf dem seine Heilungswerke beruhten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt ihre Schüler, dieses Prinzip zu verstehen.

Viele ernste Christliche Wissenschafter heilen heute Sünde und Krankheit und erfreuen sich der Gesundheit und der Harmonie, die das Verständnis Gottes und Seines Christus immer bringt, und damit beweisen sie, daß sie den Wegweiser verstehen und ihm nachfolgen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Melody

There is a melody which meadowed trees
Sing, as their fingers stroke the string-taut breeze,
To a rapt audience of growing grass
While the revolving seasons round them pass.

There is a melody which meadowed trees
Hum to the clustered kine about their knees—
A song of shelter from the sun and rain,
A song of milking time come round again.

No bustling din is here, nor serried rows
Of teeming forests straining to the sky,
Alone, unjostled, rounded, each tree grows,
Big - boled, firm - branched, they watch the years roll by.

GODFREY LEE.

The Way-Shower

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS difficult for some people to believe that Christ Jesus can be the present Way-shower to mankind. They argue that as he lived many centuries ago and conditions have changed radically since his time, it is impossible to understand and follow his teachings at the present time. They explain that it is impossible to believe as the people then believed. Their arguments might be convincing had everything changed since those days, but there are innumerable facts that are unchanged and unchangeable.

The arithmetician recognizes no change in the law governing numbers. More people are coming to understand the laws of arithmetic and apply them in more ways, but the laws have never altered in the slightest degree. Two times two is four now, has always been four, and throughout eternity will remain four—never more, never less.

The nature and character of God and His divine laws remain the same yesterday, today, and forever. Christ Jesus' knowledge of these divine laws was as exact and demonstrable as is the arithmetician's knowledge of the laws relating to numbers. As an arithmetician recognizes mistakes in a problem of numbers and can correct them, so Jesus, recognizing sin and disease as errors of belief in the problem of living, could correct and heal them. "Jesus taught the way of Life by demonstration, that we may understand how this divine Principle heals the sick, casts out error, and triumphs over death," is the explanation Mrs. Eddy gives on page 25 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

When suffering from an injury pronounced incurable by a physician, Mrs. Eddy was healed through reading and perceiving the spiritual import of a Scriptural account of a healing by Jesus. This experience convinced her that Jesus' method was and is the one true spiritual method of healing both sin and disease. As one who finds a lost trail, clears it and marks it so that others who desire to go that way may find it, so Mrs. Eddy, through her writings, has carefully cleared and marked the way Christ Jesus explored for all mankind. This path, which had become hidden under material beliefs, through her spiritual perception she has again made plain. Christian Science, in accord with the teachings of Jesus, reveals God to be Mind, divine Principle, and man to be the image of Mind; and Christ Jesus demonstrated these truths of real being through his understanding of them.

Christ Jesus, whom many have esteemed "a man of sorrows, . . . stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted," is understood in Christian Science as the one who showed mortals the way out of sin and suffering, and gave them the true sense of joy and peace. He said to his followers, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full."

Paul had a clear concept of the Way-shower and of the availability of his teachings for all time. In his epistle to the Romans he said, "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." The mortal or carnal mind today, as always, is composed of evil thoughts, of hate, fear, resentment, dishonesty, disease, discord. The one remedy is to exchange these wrong thoughts for right ideas of love, kindness, forgiveness, honesty, health, and peace, which emanate from the divine Mind. This is the only way we can prove that, to use Paul's words in his first letter to the Corinthians, "we have the mind of Christ."

"Explaining and demonstrating the way of divine Science, he became the way of salvation to all who accepted his word. From him mortals may learn how to escape from evil." Thus has Mrs. Eddy written of the Master on pages 315 and 316 of Science and Health. If those who desire to learn of the Way-shower today will study the Scriptures in connection with Mrs. Eddy's writings, they will be able to prove for themselves that the way to escape from evil is the same way Jesus revealed so long ago. This way is to allow only good thoughts to enter one's consciousness. Thus all may demonstrate the nothingness of material sense testimony and prove man's unity with the Father, divine Mind.

When a teacher of arithmetic works out a problem in numbers, that his pupils may understand the fundamental rules through which the problem is to be solved, he does not expect them merely to acquiesce in the fact that he, as the teacher, has solved the problem correctly. He expects his pupils to follow each step, and to grasp the rules so as to be able to work out all problems based on them. The Master expected his followers to understand the divine Principle upon which his healing works were based. Christian Science enables its students to understand this Principle.

Many earnest Christian Scientists are healing sin and disease today, and are rejoicing in the health and harmony which the understanding of God and His Christ always brings, thus proving that they understand and follow the Way-shower.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Shy Child

We know where the world finds children. It sees the child only in little people a few feet tall, in pink and white babies with devoted mothers. But there is a shy child to be found hidden in the heart of many a strange and unlikely person.

The dining-room steward, on board a ship crossing the Atlantic, had the eyes of a perplexed shy child. His life had been an adventurous one, lived in rough places and among rough people; yet the child still looked out of his eyes—a child a little forlorn and lonely, perhaps, a wanderer from another world where everything is innocent and bright and carefree.

This child also looks out of the eyes of a Greek shoeblack who, while he shines your shoes, will talk to you confidingly of his family of boys, of his wife not yet accustomed to American ways, of his far-off beautiful homeland. Most often this child looks out of the eyes of your Pullman porter or his brother, the Negro waiter. In their dark eyes is seen the child who has never wholly disappeared in the adult, the child who loves to do things to help you whose natural sunniness has never been quite overlaid by the sedateness and complacency of the grown-up. When you recognize this child anywhere, you instantly long to protect it from the harshness of the world and shield it from whatever would harm or dismay. F. L. G.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
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STOCKS DROP SHARPLY AND CLOSE HEAVY

Rails Lead Decline in Afternoon Trading—Steel Weak

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Securities markets derived only momentary stimulus today from the favorable decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the increased freight rate plan.

Both stocks and bonds bulged up moderately in the early trading, but a combination of adverse dividend announcements, a minor stock exchange suspension, and tax selling, sent stocks into a slow decline as the session wore on. Trading was in moderate volume.

Selling of railroad issues in the afternoon weakened the market and established new lows for several prominent shares before support was encountered.

New Haven dropped 5 points on the dividend omission, and New York Central had a similar extreme loss. Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe were down 3 to 4.

United States Steel went to 50¼, a new minimum, off 3 points, and then reduced the decline.

American Telephone was down more than 3. Food issues were heavy, Borden yielding nearly 4.

Transactions approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Dividend Omissions

The railroad dividend omissions—New Haven's and Colorado & Southern's—had been widely expected, so had little effect upon the market.

The fact that the New Haven dividend omission had been anticipated in financial quarters was reflected in the action of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, which was only slightly depressed, although Pennsylvania has a substantial interest in New Haven.

The suspension of Palmer & Co. presumably caused some liquidation of loans, but was regarded as having a momentary influence upon the market, in view of the limited character of the firm's activity. In any case, considerable general liquidation of banks' loans is expected in December, as banks normally are inclined to reduce their loans toward the end of the year, in order to report strong cash positions in their year-end statements.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's decision, permitting the proposed freight rate increases to go into effect under the pooling plan projected by the railroad executives, under which loans rather than gifts will be made to needy carriers, was also too widely expected to have much effect upon the market. Railroad financiers are convinced that the higher rates alone will fail to provide adequate relief.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec. 8	Dec. 7
175	Am & Cont	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
25	Am Found	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
954	Am T&T	130¼	126¾	126¾	130¾
120	Amoskeag	4¼	4	4	..
1000	Andes ePt	6	6	6	..
50	Avia Sec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
90	Big Sanf	19¾	19¼	19¼	..
40	Bos El	81¾	81	81	81
82	Bos & Alb	120	120	120	125¼
40	B&M pr pf	55	55	55	58
10	Brown pf	12	12	12	12
60	Con Sec	3¼	3	3¼	3
203	Cop Range	3⅛	3	3	3¼
40	East SS	9½	8½	9½	9⅜
25	E G&Fuel	9	9	9	..
14	E G&F pf	70	70	70	71
6	E G&F pr pf	69	69	69	71
40	E Mass A	1½	1½	1½	..
59	Edison Elec	218	211	211	218
210	Em Asso	10⅜	10	10	10½
74	First Nat S	51	51¾	51¾	52⅞
310	Gen Capital	21	20¼	20¼	21
15	Gen Elec Sp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
100	Greif Bros	14	14	14	..
156	Hygrade	28	27	27	..
118	Libby McN	5¼	5	5	..
280	Mass Util	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
60	Mergenthal	59½	59¼	59½	59½
20	Mohawk	13½	13½	13½	..
30	Nash	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
10	Nat Ser	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	NE Equity	18½	18½	18½	19
19	NE Pub	10	10	10	..
5	NE Tel	117½	117½	117½	119
50	Nipissing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
224	No Butte	.51	.50	.50	.51
110	Pac Mills	9⅜	9	9⅜	9½
165	Shawmut	8	8	8	8⅜
373	Stone Web	13⅞	12⅝	12⅞	13⅝
28	Swift & Co	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅝
40	Torrington	32	32	32	..
234	Uni Found	2⅜	2	2	2¼
752	Uni Shoe	42	40	40	41½
32	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
100	Venez H	25	25	25	..
1402	War Bros	6½	5⅞	5¾	6⅛
	BONDS				
$20000	E Mass 4½s	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	5.97	6.10	5.95	5.95	—.02
January	6.02	6.14	5.97	5.97	—.04
March	6.21	6.33	6.16	6.16	—.05
May	6.36	6.50	6.34	6.34	—.04
July	6.52	6.67	6.50	6.50	—.05
October	6.78	6.91	6.75	6.75	—.06

Spots 6.10, unchanged. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.00	6.11	5.93	5.91b	—.08
January	6.04	6.16	5.97	5.97	—.09
March	6.22	6.34	6.16	6.16	—.08
May	6.39	6.51	6.34	6.34	—.08
July	6.55	6.67	6.50	6.50	—.06
October	6.77	6.89	6.70	6.71b	—.09

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.10	6.20	6.09	6.09	—.01
January	6.13	6.23	6.09	6.09	—.08
March	6.32	6.42	6.28	6.28	—.07
May	6.49	6.61	6.42	6.42	—.10
July	6.65	6.76	6.60	6.60	—.07
October	6.87	6.95	6.84	6.84	—.06

Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	4.98	5.07	4.98	5.07	+.07
January	4.95	5.07	4.94	5.06	+.08
March	4.93	5.04	4.93	5.03	+.07
May	4.93	5.04	4.92	5.03	+.07
July	4.95	5.04	4.93	5.03	+.08
October	4.97	5.08	4.96	5.07	+.08

Spots 5.34 up 6 points. Tone at close steady. Sales 26,000; American 25,000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	....	66.00	—1.00
December	67.50b	67.50b	
January	67.50	67.50	
February	67.50	66.50	—1.00
March	67.50	66.50	— .50
April	....	66.50	— .50
October	69.00	66.00	—1.00
November	67.50	66.00	—1.00

b—Bid. Tone at close, quiet.

WESTERN UNION CUTS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Company today declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50, placing the stock on a $6 basis against $8 previously. The reduction complied with a recommendation of the executive committee made in October when wages were cut 10 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

By the Associated Press

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 8	Dec. 7
14¼	2⅛	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	2¾	2⅛	2⅜	2¾
23½	4½	..	Adams Express	4200	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
23⅞	10	1	Addressograph	2300	13	13	13	..
20	14¾	1.60	Almatro Urod	600	15⅛	15	15	15¾
108⅜	52	3	Air Reduction	3300	57⅝	55⅛	55⅛	58
10⅛	1⅝	..	Airway Elec App	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	6200	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
12⅜	2	..	Alleghany Corp	1900	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
69⅛	3⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
55⅛	3½	..	Alleghany pf ww	300	4½	4½	4½	5⅛
59	4⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	..
182¾	69	6¶	Allied Chem	7600	77⅞	71⅞	72⅝	75⅞
42⅞	14	1	Allis Chalmers	500	15⅛	15	15	..
18⅛	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛
23	13	2	Amerada	600	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
2⅝	⅜	..	Am Ag Ch Conn	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
29⅞	5⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2800	8	6⅝	6⅝	7
4⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
38	19¾	2.40	Am Brake S&F	400	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	20¼
129¾	61	5¶	Am Can	29600	66	62	62½	64¾
38¾	8¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	8⅝	8	8	9
86	36	7	Am Car & F pf	420	31½	32¼	32¾	38
48⅞	31¼	3¶	Am Chicle	100	35	35	35	35
14⅛	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	8
51⅜	8⅜	..	Am & For Pow	6200	10	9	9	9⅜
90	32	6	Am & For Pow 6	600	33	33	33	..
79½	15	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	17	16⅛	16⅛	16
10⅜	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	600	5	5	5	..
30	2⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	12	12	12	12
31⅝	10½	2	Am Ice	400	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
77¾	48½	6	Am Ice pf	300	50	50	50	..
26	6	..	Am International	1300	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
15	2½	..	Am La Fr pf	10	4½	4½	4½	..
30¾	7	..	Am Locomotive	550	8	7	7	8
84¾	50	7	Am Loco pf	200	50	50	50	50¾
7	1¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
23¾	5	..	Am Metal	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
84¾	21	..	Am Metal 6%	10	23	23	23	24
57¼	33	3¶	Am News	10	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33
64⅞	14½	1	Am Power & Lt	4100	17⅞	16	16⅜	17⅛
85	45	5	Am P&L pf sta	300	45¼	45	45	..
21½	7	.60	Am Radiator	2400	7½	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
37⅜	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	1600	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	11
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	400	31	30⅛	30⅛	32
1⅝	¼	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	1600	25⅞	21⅞	21⅞	23¼
138⅛	98½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	99¾	99¼	99¼	99½
11⅞	1	..	Am Solvents pf	200	1	1	1	..
31⅛	6¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
48¾	36	2½¶	Am Stores	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	44	44	44	45
108½	90	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	95¼	95¼	95¼	95⅞
201¾	121⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	26100	130⅝	126	126¼	129½
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	800	31⅝	30⅝	30½	33
107	70	6	Am Wat pf 6	400	70½	70	70	..
11⅞	3¾	..	Am Woolen	400	4	4	4	4
40	20	..	Am Woolen pf	800	22⅞	21¾	21¾	22¼
4	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
40¼	12	..	Anaconda Cop	6200	13⅞	12¼	12¼	13½
19½	5¼	..	Andes Copper	100	5½	5½	5½	..
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	1600	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
2⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
47	6	..	Armour Ill pf	400	7¾	7½	7½	8¼
9	2⅜	..	Arnold Constable	500	3½	2¾	2⅞	..
28⅞	1¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	500	2⅜	1¼	1¾	2½
29⅜	8¼	1	Asso Dry Goods	800	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
203⅞	87½	10	Atchison T & SF	7600	96	90½	90⅞	90⅞
108¼	79	5	Atchison pf	200	80¼	80	80	80
120	38	5	Atl Coast Line	800	40	39⅛	39½	39½
39	10⅝	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	14	14	14	..
23⅞	9½	1	Atl Refining	269	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
54	20¾	4	Atlas Powder	300	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	25½
99⅞	77½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	79½	79½	79½	..
295½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	39600	136¼	115½	116½	123
28	16	3	Austin Nichols A	10	16	16	16	..
6⅛	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1900	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
			—B—					
27⅞	5⅜	..	Baldwin Loco	900	6⅛	5⅝	5¾	6⅛
104½	20¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	23½	21½	21½	22½
87⅝	22	4	Balt & Ohio	14600	25¾	22⅛	22½	34
80½	31	4	Balt & Ohio pf	600	34	33	33	32¼
107	88½	6½	Bamberger pf	160	90	88½	90	89
113½	80	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	80	80	80	..
14½	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	800	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	300	45	43¼	43¼	..
111	93½	7	Batrice Cr pf	200	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	..
25½	12⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	5200	19¼	18½	18⅞	18⅞
46¼	24⅞	2	Best & Co	600	27⅛	27¼	27¼	27½
70⅞	22⅞	2	Bethlehem Steel	10800	26⅝	24⅞	24	26¼
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	200	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	83
29	7⅞	1½	Blaw Knox	100	8	8	8	8¼
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	[illegible]	22⅞	22	22⅛	22¼
66¼	49	..	Bon Ami A	[illegible]	52	52	52	53
17¼	2½	..	Booth Fish 1pf	[illegible]	2½	2½	2½	..
76½	37	3¶	Borden	[illegible]	43¼	39⅞	39⅞	43½
30⅞	9⅞	1	Borg Warner	1200	12⅞	12	12	12⅝
8¾	¾	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	¾	¾	¾	..
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	1400	10⅜	10	10¼	10¼
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
5¼	¾	..	Brockway	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
69⅞	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	600	38	35	35½	38
129⅞	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	86	86	86	..
15	3¼	..	Brunswick Balke	1600	4	4	4	3½
9½	½	..	Bruns Terminal	1100	2¼	1½	1½	2¼
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	1300	5⅛	5	5	5
34⅞	6¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1400	7	7	7	7⅜
50	17	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	17	17	17	..
13	4	1	Budd Wheel	400	4	4	4	4⅛
23	4	..	Bullard	800	4¾	4¼	4¼	5⅛
15¾	4⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1½	1	..	Burns Bros B cts	300	1	1	1	..
85	22	..	Burns Bros B	120	40	40	40	..
10½	1⅛	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	600	12⅞	12	12	11⅞
31	15⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	200	17	17	17	..
2⅞	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	900	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
20⅜	4⅜	..	Butterick	600	4⅞	4½	4½	5
69¾	12⅞	..	Byers	2100	15⅞	14⅞	15	15⅞
			—C—					
53	10¼	2	Calif Packing	200	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10¼
16⅞	7⅛	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	7½	7½	7½	..
11⅞	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
45	14	3	Canada Dry	400	16⅛	16	16	16⅜
45⅞	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4400	15	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	48800	42⅝	38⅛	38⅞	41⅛
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	20	71	71	71	..
52½	11½	2	Caterpillar Trac	100	12¾	12½	12½	13¼
37¾	10½	..	Celotex Co pf	50	10½	10½	10½	..
25¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	300	15	14	14¾	15⅞
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	1300	14½	13⅛	13½	14½
23¼	3⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
54⅛	14¼	3	*Chesapeake Corp	1600	22⅞	19⅞	19⅞	22¼
46½	23½	2½	*Ches & Ohio	14000	31⅛	26⅞	28	30⅞
7⅞	3	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3⅜	3¼	3½	3⅛
27½	11¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	12½	12	12	12½
8⅞	2	..	Chi Mil & StP	1100	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞	2¼
15⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	3200	4⅛	2½	3	3¾
45½	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	8600	8½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
116	15	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	17	16	17	..
35	9	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	9½	9	9⅛	10⅝
65½	9½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1300	11¼	10	10	10½
90	15¼	..	Chi R I & P 6%	100	18	16¾	16¾	17½
101	18¼	..	Chi R I & P 7%	100	20	20	20	20
23	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	10	10	10	10	10
12¾	8⅛	..	Chickasha Ont O	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	12600	15	14¼	14⅝	15⅛
37⅞	26⅞	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	100	29½	29½	29½	29⅞
90	66¼	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	70	70	70	..
4⅝	½	..	City Stores	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	½
22⅞	10	1	Clark Equipment	100	10	10	10	..
170	97½	7½	Coca Cola	300	116	113	113	116½
53½	49½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	51⅜
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	29	28½	28½	28½
17½	7⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
32¼	8⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
45⅞	16⅝	1½	Columbia Gas	1400	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝
109½	76	6	Columbia G pf A	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	79
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	400	40	36⅝	36⅝	39¼
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	300	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11¾
25⅞	16	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	19	18	19	18⅝
92	55½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	65½	65½	65½	68
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	20½	20	20	21
21½	9⅛	1	Comm Solvens	1300	10½	9⅞	10	10¼
12	4½	.30	Comwlth & So	4300	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
100⅜	63½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	64½
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	300	9⅜	9¼	9¼	..
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	400	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13½
109⅜	61	4	Consol Gas	6700	68¾	65½	66⅝	67⅞
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	100	96	96	96	95¼
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	7	6½	6½	6½
3⅜	¾	..	Cont Baking B	1500	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	400	48½	47½	47½	48¼
62¾	31¼	2½	Cont Can	300	37½	34¼	34¾	37
16⅞	4⅜	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
51⅞	13½	2.40	Cont Insurance	400	21½	20½	20½	21⅜
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	1400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1800	7	6½	6½	6¾
12	⅞	..	Cont Shares	3200	1⅛	⅞	⅞	1
86⅜	36¼	3	Corn Products	2400	46½	44	44	46¼
152½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	80	134½	131	131	132
18	3¾	..	Coty	100	4	4	4	3⅞
38¼	15¾	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	16⅛	16	16	16
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	400	28⅜	27½	28½	28
5⅞	2	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
44	20	6	Cuba Ry pf	20	22	22	22	23½
5⅞	2	..	Cuban Am Sug	2500	2	2	2	2⅛
2⅜	⅜	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
48⅞	28	4	Cudahy Packing	100	35	35	35	34
5⅞	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	1400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
8½	2	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
41	8¾	..	Cutler Hammer	300	9	8½	8½	8¾
			—D—					
23	4	..	Davison Chem	100	5⅛	5	5	5
157¼	79	9	Del & Hudson	200	82¼	80	80⅛	82
102	20¾	4	Del Lack & W	400	24	23	23	23
45¾	7⅛	..	Denver R G pf	100	7⅜	7	7	..
195	112	8	Detroit Edison	100	[illegible]	123½	123½	123½
23	12⅛	1	Diamond Match	1000	[illegible]	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	[illegible]	25¼	25¼	25¼
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	100	[illegible]	8¼	8⅜	8¼
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	16½	16⅝	16½	..
18	11	2	Dresser B	300	16⅛	15	15	16½
1½	⅛	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	½	½	½	..
21½	10	1¼	Douglas Air	100	12¼	11½	11½	..
107	53	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	14300	57⅝	54	54½	57⅞
124¾	101	6	Du Pont deb	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
14¾	10	1	Duplan Silk	300	10	10	10	10
			—E—					
185¾	90½	8¶	Eastman Kodak	1500	94¾	90⅛	90¾	95
135	121	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	125	125	125	..
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	300	8¼	8	8	8⅞
69	35½	..	Eitingon S pf	400	53⅝	53	53	53
74⅞	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	7300	36	33⅜	34¼	35⅞
4½	1½	..	Elec Boat	200	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾
9⅞	2½	..	Elec Ins Ind	1800	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
60⅞	14¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	7200	16⅞	15¼	15⅝	16½
108⅝	57	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	61½	61½	61½	64
98¼	49	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	55	54⅝	54⅞	55
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	100	32	30⅛	30⅞	..
1⅛	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	90	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	10	¼	¼	¼	..
49	21½	2.40	Engineers Pub S	100	24	24	24	..
35⅞	18⅞	2½	Equitable Off Bl	100	20	20	20	..
39⅝	7⅛	..	Erie RR	1300	9	7⅞	7⅞	8⅞
40½	6	4	Erie RR 2pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅜
12¾	3⅛	..	Eureka Vacuum	300	4	4	4	4⅛
8⅞	2	..	Evans Auto Load	300	1½	1½	1½	2
			—F—					
29¾	5	..	Fairbanks Morse	2100	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
49⅞	24	1½¶	Fed Lt & Trac	1100	24	24	24	..
30	7	..	Fed Water Serv	700	5	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
56⅞	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	1300	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf	30	95⅞	95¼	95¾	95⅞
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	200	14	13⅞	14	14
68⅞	50¼	6	Firestone TR pf	100	52	52	52	52
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	200	53	52	52	52½
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3½	⅛	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
19⅜	5	..	Follansbee B	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
64½	10	1	Foster-Wheeler	100	12	10	10	12
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19	19	19	18⅝
38⅞	3⅛	..	Fox Film A	400	4	3¾	3⅞	4
43¼	13⅞	3	Freeport Texas	400	17½	16⅞	16⅞	17½
			—G—					
6⅞	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	..
73⅞	38⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	39	38⅞	38⅞	39
47	9⅞	2	Gen Asphalt	200	14	13⅞	13⅞	13½
25⅞	14⅞	2	Gen Baking	100	15	15	15	15¼
114	98	8	Gen Baking pf	10	98½	95	95	..
13	1½	..	Gen Cable	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	..
29⅞	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	5	5	5	5¼
85	15½	..	Gen Cable pf	50	18½	18	18	..
54⅞	24⅞	1.60	Gen Electric	23400	28	26⅞	26⅞	27⅞
12⅛	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
56	30¼	3	Gen Foods	1200	36	34⅝	34⅞	36
8⅛	2⅛	6	Gen Gas & E A	2100	2⅛	2	2	2
50	31⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32½
48	22⅝	3	Gen oMtors	30600	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	24⅞
103⅝	86	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	89	89	89	88⅝
10⅛	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	400	4	3⅝	4	..
23	4⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
84⅞	22¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	28	28	28	27⅞
9⅛	⅞	..	Gen Realty	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
78⅛	17	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
13⅛	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	1100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
38⅞	9⅞	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1200	14	13⅛	13⅞	13⅞
7⅛	3	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3	3	3	3⅛
16⅞	4½	..	Glidden	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7
9⅞	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
42½	15	2½	Gold Dust	4100	18½	17⅞	17⅞	18½
20⅛	5	..	Goodrich	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
52⅞	16	3	Goodyear	1400	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜	18½
6⅛	1⅞	..	Graham Paige	100	4½	3⅞	4	4½
22⅞	5⅛	1	Granby	200	7	6⅜	6⅜	..
25⅞	2⅜	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	3	2⅝	3	2⅜
18⅞	7	..	Grand Union	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
40	31½	3	Grand Un pf	100	33	33	33	..
29⅞	14½	2	Granite City Stl	100	14⅞	14¼	14¼	..
42	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	400	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	34¼
69⅞	20	4	Great Nor pf	2100	23¾	22¼	22¼	21⅞
23½	12	2	Great Nor Ore	100	14	14	14	14
11⅞	5⅜	..	Great West Sug	100	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	20	85	85	85	..
6⅝	1½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
37½	6	..	Gulf States Steel	400	6	6	6	6½
			—H—					
63⅞	25¼	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	26½	26½	26½	..
94	73	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	72	72	72	..
44¼	16½	1	Harbison Walker	300	16¼	16	16	..
7⅜	1	..	Hartman Corp B	2100	1⅜	1	1	..
42	8¼	..	Hawaiian Pine	10	10½	10½	10½	10
8	1⅛	..	Hayes Body	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
58	30	3	Hercules Powder	1100	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	..
119⅛	99	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	101	101	101	..
103⅞	71⅛	5	Hershey Choc	100	81	80¼	80¼	..
8⅛	2	..	Hoe & Co	100	2½	2½	2½	..
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
37	12¼	1	Holland Furnace	100	..	..	..	..
132½	81	4.80	Homestake M	2100	129	121	121	129
9⅜	3	..	Houdaille Her B	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
68⅛	9	..	Houston Oil	200	23⅜	22	22	23½
14⅛	4	..	Houston Oil new	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
65	52½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58¼
44½	27	3½	Hudson & Man	1100	31½	30⅛	30¼	31
26	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	400	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
13⅛	3⅜	..	Hupp Motors	400	5	4¾	4¾	5
			—I—					
89	10¾	..	Ill Central	4100	13⅜	11¾	11⅞	12⅛
4¾	1¼	..	Indian Motor	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4⅝	1⅝	..	Indian Refining	1400	2	1⅞	2	1⅜
182	38	4	Ingersoll Rand	1200	38¼	35⅜	35⅜	37
71	25½	2	Inland Steel	200	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
11⅞	3⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	2400	3⅜	3⅜	3½	4
34	6¼	..	Interboro Rap T	100	7⅞	6⅞	7¾	8¾
15	3⅛	..	Interlake Iron	1200	4⅛	4	4	4
179¾	92	6¶	Int Business M	1100	119½	117⅞	117⅞	121
12⅞	3½	.50	Int Carriers	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
62½	17	4	Int Cement	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
4	½	..	Int Combustion	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅜
60⅛	22½	2½	Int Harvester	3200	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞	27⅞
31	10	2b	Int Hydroelec	100	13	12⅞	13	13⅛
73¼	19	4	Int Match pf	1100	22½	19	20	21⅜
16⅛	3½	..	Int Merc Marine	1400	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼
20⅛	7⅜	.20	Int Nickel	40	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8½
10¼	1⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
6	⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow B	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4½	½	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	1	⅞	⅞	..
43½	9½	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	200	10⅛	10	10⅛	11
16⅛	5½	..	Int Print Ink	100	5¼	5	5	..
69⅞	39	6	Int Pr Ink pf	20	40	40	40	40
13½	2	..	Int Rys Cen Am	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
55¾	10	..	Int Rys C A pf	50	10	10	10	10
11	2½	..	Int Rys C A ct	10	3	3	3	..
42	25¼	3	Int Salt	2100	28¼	20	20	30
54	41½	3	Int Shoe	100	42	42	42	42⅛
51	18	..	Int Silver	100	23	23	23	22⅜
38¾	10½	1	Int Tel&Tel	12100	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝	11⅜
21¾	10	2	Interstate Dept S	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
18⅛	6⅜	..	Intertype Corp	100	6	5	5	..
1⅞	⅛	..	Iowa Cent	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
31	15½	..	Island Crk Coal	100	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	..
105	95	6	Island Crk C pf	50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
			—J—					
80¾	19	1	Johns Manville	4400	20	18¼	19⅜	19¾
123½	99	7	Jones & Laughlin	10	99	99	99	99*
			—K—					
45	8¼	..	Kan C & South	400	10	8⅝	8⅝	10
18	8	1	Kaufmann D St	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
24⅞	8¼	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	8	8	8	8½
3⅛	⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
26	5⅛	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	10	14	12⅛	14	14
29¾	3⅛	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅛
15⅛	6	..	Kelvinator Corp	1200	8⅜	8	8	8⅜
60	20	6	Kendall Co pf	10	32	31	31	31⅛
31½	10¼	.50	Kennecott Corp	700	12⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
41	20	2½	Kimberly Clark	100	20	20	20	20
70	12⅛	..	Kinney pf	70	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
29⅜	19	1.60	Kresge	2400	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝
6¾	3½	..	Kresge Dept S	40	3½	3½	3½	..
27¾	5⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	9200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
35½	16½	1	Kroger Groc & B	1400	17⅞	17	17⅛	17⅛
			—L—					
17⅛	5	1	Lane Bryant	200	5⅛	5	5	5
8⅜	3	..	Lehigh Val Coal	300	3	3	3	..
61	12½	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛
69⅞	35	3	Lehman Corp	100	39⅞	39	39	39½
20⅞	7	..	Libbey-Owens-F	1500	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅞
34¾	14½	2c	Lima Loco Wks	400	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	15
33	20	1.60	Link-Belt	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
63½	27⅞	4¶	Loew's Inc	3200	35⅞	33⅞	33⅞	35
98	70	6½	Loews pf	200	72	71⅞	71⅞	72¼
6½	2⅜	..	Loft Inc	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
54⅞	35⅛	3¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38
35⅞	20	1¾	Louisville G&E A	1300	23	22¼	22¼	21⅝
111	23	4	Louisville & N	100	27	24	24	26⅞
4½	1⅜	..	Louisiana Oil R	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
19	5⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	100	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
52¼	18	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	18	18¼	18¼	..
			—M—					
36	17	2½	McCall Corp	200	22	21	21	..
29	6	1	McGraw-Hill	100	10	8	8	9
26½	12	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	..
103½	38½	4	McKeesport Tin	900	54⅛	53	53⅛	53½
106¼	53	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co	300	64	62½	62½	64
43⅞	15⅜	1	Mack Trucks	1600	16⅞	15⅜	15⅝	16¼
10⅛	2¼	..	McLellan Stores	200	3⅛	3	3	..
27⅜	7⅞	1	Magma Cop	100	8	8	8	..
4⅞	⅞	..	Mallinson	800	1	1	1	..
5	⅜	..	Manati Sugar	20	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
61	37	7	Man Elv gtd	20	39	39	39	41
39	8⅜	..	Man Elv mg	300	13¾	10⅛	10⅛	13⅛
12	6	1	Man Shirt	200	7½	7⅛	7½	..
3⅜	½	..	Maracaibo Oil	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
24¼	12⅛	1.20	Marine Mid	400	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
22	7½	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
10	1⅛	..	Marmon Motor	600	2	2	2	..
32⅞	13⅛	2½	Marshall Field	400	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
31½	14¾	2	Mathieson Alkali	1100	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
39	20	2½	May Dept Stores	800	21⅝	20	20⅛	21⅛
24⅞	5	3	Maytag pf ww	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
71½	40	6	Maytag 1pf	100	40	40	40	..
34	18	2	Melville Shoe	200	19	18⅞	18⅞	19⅞
10⅞	2⅝	..	Miami Cop	1000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
16⅞	5	..	Mid-Cont Pet	900	6⅜	6	6	6
31½	7	3	Midland Steel	200	9	9	9	8½
7½	1⅜	..	Min Moline	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜
48	10⅛	..	Min Moline pf	100	11	11	11	..
11½	1⅛	..	Min SP & SSM	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
26¾	5¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	2100	7⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6⅜
85	15	7	Mo K& T pf	1200	18½	15⅜	16	16
42¾	8¼	..	Mo Pacific	4700	11½	9⅛	9⅜	10¼
107	20¼	5	Mo Pacific pf	3100	25½	22¼	22¼	24
21⅝	8½	..	Mohawk Carpet	400	8⅜	8½	8½	8½
29¼	8⅜	..	Motgom Ward	4900	9¾	8⅜	8⅜	9½
¾	¼	..	Mother Lode	1000	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4½	¾	..	Moto Met Gauge	200	1	1	1	1
10⅞	6⅛	½	Motor Wheel	500	7	7	7	6⅞
36⅞	8⅜	..	Mullins Mfg	200	10¼	10	10	10⅞
18¾	5	..	Murray Body	2100	8¼	7¾	8⅛	8⅛
			—N—					
80	20	3	Nash Chat StL	10	20	20	20	20
40⅞	15½	2	Nash Motors	1700	17½	16⅛	16⅜	17¼
10	1¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
83¾	37¾	2.80	Nat Biscuit	17000	42¾	41⅛	41⅞	42¾
163¼	131¼	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	131½	131½	131½	..
39¾	13½	1½	Nat Cash Reg	2400	14¼	13⅛	13⅜	13¼
50⅞	20¼	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4700	26⅛	13⅜	13⅞	15⅞
7½	1	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	1	1	1	1
60	6	..	Nat Dept S pf	50	12	9	9	6
132	84¼	5	Nat Lead	400	90⅛	90	90	91
143	130	7	Nat Lead pf A	90	130	130	130	130
44⅛	13⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	2100	14¾	14¼	14⅛	14⅞
58	18⅜	2	Nat Steel	700	23⅞	23½	23¾	23⅞
70¼	8	..	Nat Supply	200	8	8	8	..
76½	12½	2	Nat Surety	200	13⅛	12	12	13
14¾	5	.40	Nevada Cons Cop	800	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
24	3	..	Newton Steel	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
25	7	..	NY Air Brake	100	8	8	8	..
132¼	26½	4	NY Central	64700	33	26½	27¼	31⅜
88	5	..	NY Chi & St L	200	5¾	5	5	6¼
94	5	..	NY C & St L pf	700	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7
227	108¼	5	NY & Harlem	80	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108½
12⅛	2	..	NY Investors	500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
94⅞	23	..	NY NH & H	17700	27⅜	20⅜	21	25⅞
119⅞	64	7	NY NH & H pf	300	67	64	64	67½
12⅛	2⅛	..	NY Ship	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
13⅛	5¼	..	NY Ont & W	400	7¼	7	7	7
29½	10	..	Noranda M	1100	14½	13¾	14	14½
217	112	10	Norfolk & West	400	133	126	127	133½
93	75¾	4	Norfolk & W pf	10	78	78	78	..
90¼	26	10a	North American	7500	37½	35	35⅞	37¼
11	3½	..	No Am Aviation	900	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
107½	87½	2.86c	No Am Edison pf	200	89	89	89	90
60⅞	17	3	Northern Pacific	4100	19¼	17½	17⅝	18
2	½	..	Norwalk Tire	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
			—O—					
19½	6⅛	..	Ohio Oil	600	7	7	7	7⅛
5⅝	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
26	4	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
28½	14	2	Oppenheim Col	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
75	4⅞	8	Orpheum Circ pf	130	6⅛	6	6	..
58½	20⅛	2½	Otis Elevator	400	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22¼
129½	100	6	Otis Elev pf	100	111	111	111	..
16⅞	3⅜	..	Otis Steel	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
69½	14	..	Otis Steel ppf	100	14⅜	14¼	14¼	..
39¾	20⅛	2	Owens Ill Glass	200	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23⅛
			—P—					
54⅞	29⅞	22	Pacific Gas&El	600	36⅛	35	35⅜	36
69⅞	35	3	Pacific Lighting	300	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	..
11⅞	4	.40	Packard Motor	9700	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
50⅞	7¾	1⅞‡	Paramount Pub	7700	10	9	9	9⅜
11	3	..	Park & Tilford	540	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2⅛	⅜	..	Park Utah	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2⅝	½	..	Pathe Exchange	90	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8⅝	1½	..	Pathe Exch A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1½
15⅛	4⅞	..	Patino Mines	300	7	6	7	5⅝
4⅞	2	..	Peerless Motor	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
46½	22	1	Penick & Ford	100	28	28	28	28
44⅞	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	300	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛
100¼	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	300	90	90	90	..
64	21⅞	2	Pennsylvania RR	12900	23⅞	21⅞	22	22⅞
250	129	8	Peoples Gas Lt&C	400	139⅛	135¾	137⅛	141¼
3⅜	2⅜	..	Peoples Gas rts	700	3⅜	3	3	3
80	6	..	Pere Marq pf	10	7⅜	6⅜	7⅛	6⅛
92½	9⅞	..	Pere Marq ppf	80	9⅛	9	9	9⅞
10⅛	4⅛	1	Petroleum	400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
28⅞	6⅛	..	Phelps Dodge	300	7⅛	7	7	7⅜
12⅛	3⅛	..	Phila & Reading	400	4⅛	3⅞	4	4⅜
16⅞	4⅛	..	Phillips Pet	4700	6	5⅜	6	6
3⅛	⅞	..	Pierce Pet	100	1	1	1	..
13⅛	3⅜	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	100	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	..
87	30	..	Pitts Steel pf	70	30	30	30	30¼
99⅞	45	7	Pitts United pf	40	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
13⅜	3	..	Poor & Co B	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
20⅞	5½	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
26⅞	7⅝	..	Prairie Pipe Line	1400	8½	8	8¼	8½
7⅛	1⅛	..	Pressed Steel Car	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
47⅞	8½	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	10	10	10	..
71¼	39⅞	2.40	Proctor & Gam	200	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜	44⅜
112½	98	5	Proctor & G pf	10	98	98	98	98
6	1⅜	..	Prod & Refiners	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
98⅛	51⅜	3.40	Public Service	2900	62	60	60	61½
102½	86⅜	5	Pub Serv 5%	300	87⅛	86⅜	86⅜	..
120⅛	97	6	Pub Serv 6%	3001	01	100¼	100¼	..
107⅞	96	5	Pub Serv E&G	200	96	96	96	96½
58½	18	3	Pullman	400	19½	18	18⅜	20
11⅞	5	..	Pure Oil	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
101⅞	64½	8	Pure Oil pf	10	65	65	65	..
55¼	12¼	2	Purity Bakeries	700	14¼	13¾	13⅞	14⅞
			—R—					
27½	5⅛	..	Radio Corp Amer	71200	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6⅜
55⅛	30	2.50	Radio pf A	200	32	30	30	30
60	10⅛	5	Radio pf B	1400	13½	12	12	13½
24⅛	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	2900	1⅞	1½	1½	1¾
61	8½	5	RR Securities	20	10½	19½	10½	10
29½	9½	.60	Raybestos Man	200	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
97⅛	40¼	4	Reading	300	43	41½	41½	43
30⅞	8⅜	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
19⅜	2⅜	..	Remington Rand	2100	3¼	2⅞	3¼	3⅜
88	17	..	Rem Rand 1pf	400	17	16½	16½	17⅛
25⅜	5¼	..	Republic I & S	1100	6	5⅜	5⅜	6
54	13	..	Repub I&S pf	700	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
22⅜	7	1.50	Reynolds Metal	700	9½	9	9	10
6⅞	¾	..	Richfield Oil	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
			—S—					
69½	38⅜	5	Safeway Stores	600	50	49	49½	49¼
30⅞	9¼	1	St Joseph Lead	700	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
62⅜	3	..	StL & SF	700	5⅛	4	4	4⅞
76	4¼	..	StL & S pf	200	7⅛	6¼	6¼	6⅜
20¼	5	..	Savage Arms	300	5⅛	5	5	..
10¼	1¼	..	Rio Grande Oil	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
41⅜	9½	1½	Ritter Dental M	100	9½	9½	9½	..
26	3⅛	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	800	5½	5	5	5⅛
42⅜	13½	..	Royal Dutch	700	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15½
1⅜	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	Seaboard A L pf	300	½	⅜	⅜	¼
20⅞	5½	..	Seaboard Oil	100	7	7	7	7⅛
63¼	31	2½‡	Sears Roebuck	3500	39	36⅛	36½	38¼
6½	1⅛	..	Second Nat Inv	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
58⅛	33	..	Sec Nat Inv pf	100	38	38	38	..
12⅞	3⅜	..	Servel Inc	300	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
29½	10	1½¶	Shattuck (FG)	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
10¼	3¼	..	Shell Union Oil	300	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
78	23⅝	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	27½	27½	37½	37
23⅜	8½	..	Simmons	900	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
11	4⅜	..	Simms Petroleum	100	5	5	5	..
15⅞	5½	..	Sinclair	10400	6¼	6	6	6⅛
103	71	8	Sinclair pf	200	70	70	70	71
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30	6	..	Sloss Sheffield	100	8½	8½	8½	..
39	12	..	Sloss Shef pf	100	15	15	15	15
21	10⅞	1	Socony Vac	300	11⅜	10⅞	11	11
95	49⅜	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	56	56	56	..
34½	28⅜	2	So Calif Edison	300	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33
5	2½	..	So Dairies B	100	2½	2½	2½	..
109½	31	4	Southern Pacific	5300	37¼	32	32½	35½
17½	7	..	So P Rico Sugar	1800	8⅛	8	8⅛	9
65⅞	7⅜	4	Southern Ry	1600	11⅛	10½	10	10½
36	18	1	Spalding & Bros	400	18⅛	17½	18	18⅛
13⅛	3	..	Sparks Withing	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
[illegible]	9	.80	Spencer Kellogg	300	11½	11	111	..
17⅛	3½	..	Spieg May Stern	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20⅛	12⅛	1.20	Stand Brands	2600	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞
88⅞	29⅞	3.50	Stand Gas&El	1700	35⅛	32	32	35⅜
64⅞	40⅛	4	Stand G&E pf	100	41	41	41	40½
109⅞	74⅞	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	72	72	72	74⅞
51¾	28⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	3500	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	29⅞
106	88⅛	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	400	93	92	92	93
19	8⅜	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	11	11	11	11
53½	28⅜	2	Stand Oil NJ	6100	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
34⅞	8	3¼¶	Starrett Co	400	8⅜	8	8	8
5⅛	1	..	Sterling Secur	100	1	1	1	1
40	19½	..	Sterling cv pf	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
21⅞	4⅜	..	Stewart Warner	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
54⅛	12¼	2	Stone & Webster	1900	13⅜	12⅜	13	13⅛
26	9	1.20	Studebaker	300	13⅛	12⅞	13	13⅛
45⅛	36⅜	1‡	Sun Oil	100	31	31	31	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Superior Oil	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
18⅞	3¼	..	Superior Steel	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
2⅛	½	..	Symington	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6⅛	1	..	Symington A	300	1¼	1¼	1⅛	..
			—T—					
21½	12¼	1.40	Telautograph	200	13⅛	13	13	13
9⅛	2⅜	..	Tenn Corp	300	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2⅝
36⅞	15	2	Texas Corp	400	16⅛	16	16	16¼
55⅞	20⅜	3	Texas Gulf Sul	800	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25½
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17⅞	4⅝	..	Texas & P Land	400	6	5⅛	5⅛	6
9	2	..	Thermoid	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
15¼	5½	..	Third Ave Ry	1200	10	8⅛	8⅛	10⅛
35	14⅝	7	Thompson	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
18	6⅜	.120	Thompson Prod	300	7⅜	7½	7½	7⅜
9	3½	..	Tide Water Asso	1900	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
68	20½	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	300	34⅛	33½	33½	..
12	4	..	Timken-Detroit	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
59	19⅛	2	Timken Roller	200	21⅞	20½	20½	22
16	3	1	Transamerica	1900	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
11¾	3	..	Tri Continental	500	3½	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
84¼	51	6	Tri Cont pf	100	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	61
10	2¾	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
17⅞	3½	..	Twin City R T	300	3	3	3	..
			—U—					
21¾	2⅞	..	Ulen & Co	500	3⅜	3	3	..
72	27½	2.60	Union Carbide	6400	33⅛	31⅛	32	33⅜
26⅜	11⅜	2	Union Oil Calif	..	14⅞	14½	14⅞	15
205⅝	76⅛	10	Union Pacific	3200	83½	78½	78⅜	81
87	63	4	Union Pacific pf	300	62⅜	60	60	63
25½	18½	1.60	Union Tank Car	100	18	18	18	..
38⅞	12⅞	..	United Air & Tr	2800	14	12½	12⅞	13¾
61¼	40	3	United A&T pf	100	47	47	47	..
31¼	10⅛	.75	United Corp	12900	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11¼
52½	34⅞	3	United Corp pf	500	35⅞	35	35⅛	35½
3½	1⅜	..	United Dyewood	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
48	36	7	United Dyewd pf	20	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
67¾	25¼	3	United Fruit	400	26	25¼	25¼	26
37½	19⅞	1.20	United Gas Im	4200	22	21¼	21¼	21⅞
12½	1⅞	..	US & For Sec	100	3	3	3	..
30⅛	7¾	..	US Freight	400	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¾
50	21½	1.60	US Gypsum	300	25⅞	25	25	..
77⅜	20⅜	..	US Indus Alco	2500	32	29¼	29⅞	21⅜
10¾	2⅜	..	US Leather	300	3⅛	3	3	..
15⅞	4⅜	..	US Leather A	300	5¼	4½	4½	..
37¼	11	2	US Pipe & Fdry	400	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13½
36⅞	7	..	US Realty	200	7½	7	7	7
20⅞	4⅛	..	US Rubber	100	5	5	5	4¾
36⅛	8¼	..	US Rubber 1pf	500	9½	8⅛	8⅛	9
25¾	12⅞	1	US Smelt R & M	600	17⅛	18⅜	16	17⅞
47	35	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	39	39	39	39
152⅞	50⅛	4	US Steel	36600	54⅛	50⅛	51⅛	53¼
150	104	7	US Steel pf	800	107	106	107	106¼
31	8	2	Utilities P&Lt A	8200	10¼	8⅞	9¼	10⅜
			—V—					
2	½	..	Vadsco Sales	400	½	½	½	½
16¾	13¼	..	Vanadium	800	16½	15¼	15¼	17
109	86	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	90	90	90	..
			—W—					
26	⅜	..	Wabash RR	1800	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
51	1⅜	..	Wabash pf A	300	2⅛	2	2	2⅜
27⅞	17⅞	1.50	Waldorf System	100	21	21	21	21½
15	2½	..	Walworth	100	3	3	3	2¼
27⅜	6¼	..	Ward Baking A	400	13	10½	10½	..
20⅜	2⅜	..	Warner Bros A	1500	3¼	2⅞	3	3¼
46⅜	5	..	Warren Bros	200	6	5½	5½	6⅜
26⅛	12¼	2	Wesson Oil	100	16	16	16	..
103	61	7	W Penn El pf	20	65	62	62	..
120	100½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	109	109	109	109
44½	10½	..	Westn Dairy P A	300	10⅜	10½	10½	10½
12⅞	2	..	Westn Dairy P B	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
19⅜	5⅜	..	Westn Maryland	1200	7⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7¼
20	5½	..	Westn Md 2pf	300	8	7	7	..
14⅞	3	..	Westn Pacific	300	3	2⅜	2⅜	..
31⅞	4	..	Westn Pac pf	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	6
150⅜	42½	8	Westn Union	1300	47¼	44⅛	47⅛	46⅜
36⅞	15⅞	2	Westing Air Br	500	16⅜	16	16	16⅞
107⅞	30⅞	2½	Westing Elec	1800	32⅜	30⅜	30⅜	32⅜
119⅛	75½	3½¶	Westing El pf	50	78	78	78	..
23	6⅜	..	Weston El Instru	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
40	8¼	1.60	Westvaco Chlor	300	10	9⅛	9⅞	10
70	36	3	Wheeling Stl pf	100	39	39	39	..
26⅛	7⅜	..	White Motor	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
47⅜	22¼	4	White Rock	500	26⅛	26	26	..
5	1⅛	..	White Sew M	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
9⅞	3	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	4	4	4	4
8	1⅜	..	Willys-Overland	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3
3⅛	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	100	1	1	1	..
72⅜	42⅞	2.40	Woolworth	9100	46⅜	44⅛	44⅞	46
106⅞	22	..	Worthington Pump	800	26⅛	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞
80⅞	50⅛	4	Wrigley	200	59½	58	58	59
			—Y—					
15⅛	3⅜	..	Yellow Truck	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
78	19	..	Youngstown	100	20	20	20	..
24	8⅜	3	Young Sp & Wire	300	9¼	9	9⅜	8

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; U. S. Steel and several rails at new lows.
Bonds: Irregular; rails recover.
Curb: Heavy; oils steady.
Foreign exchanges: Irregular; sterling steady.
Cotton: Lower; southern selling.
Sugar: Easy; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; good rains Southwest; bearish foreign crop summary.
Corn: Easy; large contract deliveries; sympathy with wheat.
Cattle: Steady to higher.
Hogs: Lower.

FOREIGN

London—The uncertain continental financial situation and the irregularity of sterling continued to restrict trading on the stock exchange. Most sections were easy and the closing was undecided.

Paris—The bourse showed a satisfactory increase in the volume of trading due to better Wall Street reports. Rentes and some curb issues were slightly off, but the close was firm.

Berlin—Boerse closed.

DIVIDENDS

International Nickel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Phoenix Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Reece Button Hole Machine Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

International Button-hole Sewing Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Reece Folding Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

L. A. Young Spring & Wire Company declared a dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Ross Gear & Tool Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Bank of New York & Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4.50, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

International Nickel declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Sangamo Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad declared the regular semiannual dividend of $5, payable Dec. 26 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Providence Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Virginian Railway declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common stock and announced that the directors had decided to consider the question of dividends in the future on a quarterly basis instead of annually. The dividend is payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Colorado and Southern declared the regular semiannual dividend of $2 on the first preferred stock and the regular annual dividend of $4 on the second preferred, both payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Canadian General Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Mead Johnson & Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Boston Insurance Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $8, payable $4 Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21 and $4 April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Empire Safe Deposit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Industrial Rayon Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Boston & Maine Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent prior preference stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

First National Bank of New York, N. Y., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $25, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

PARIS QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—Three per cent rentes are quoted at 81 francs 61 centimes and the 5 per cent loan at 99 francs 25 centimes. Exchange on London is 83 francs 37½ centimes. The dollar was quoted at 25 francs 53¾ centimes.

PALMER & CO. SUSPENSION

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today announced the suspension of Palmer & Co. for insolvency. The firm was also suspended from associate membership in the New York Curb Exchange.

EXECUTOR ★ TRUSTEE ★ AGENT ★ GUARDIAN

UNDIVIDED ATTENTION

If you are considering the appointment of an Executor or the establishment of a Trust, consider the fact that this company devotes its principal attention to the settling of estates and the managing of property in trust.

The rendering of efficient trust service requires undivided attention. By appointing Old Colony Trust Company Executor and Trustee you command the facilities of a company specializing in this exacting field. A booklet "*Wills and Trusts*" further describes Old Colony's unusual qualifications as Executor and Trustee. Your copy will be mailed upon request.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Affiliated with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

WHEAT MARKET HAS A DECIDED SETBACK

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Hoover's message to Congress elicited at first only a varying response from the grain markets today, prices declining a little, then rallying, and later reacting. A sharp break in values however, after the contents of the message became known took place in the final moments of trading. Rains reported in domestic winter wheat territory southwest where drought has prevailed counted also as a late bearish influence.

The wheat market broke at the last under a sudden onset of selling by eastern houses and on stop-loss orders.

Wheat closed unsteady at almost the day's bottom level, ⅝-2⅛c under yesterday's finish, corn unchanged to ⅝ down, oats a shade to ⅜ off and provisions unchanged to 5c lower.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.55	.56⅛	.54⅞	.54⅞	—¾
March	.56⅝	.57	.55⅝	.55½	—1
May	.58	.58⅞	.56½	.56⅞	—½
July	.56½	.56⅞	.54⅞	.44	—1⅛
Corn					
December	.36	.37¼	.35⅞	.36⅛	
March	.40	.40¼	.39	.39⅜	—⅛
May	.41⅞	.42⅜	.41	.41⅞	—⅛
July	.43⅛	.44	.42⅜	.42⅞	—⅜
Oats					
December	.24⅜	.25	.24⅜	.24⅞	—⅛
May	.26⅞	.27	.26⅛	.26⅛b	—⅜
July	.25⅞	.26	.25⅞	.25⅞	—⅜
Lard					
December	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	—.10
May	6.07	6.12	6.07	6.07	+.02
March	6.00	6.00	5.97	5.97	—.03
January	5.87	5.87	5.85	5.85b	—.02

b—Bid.

PAINTERS' WAGE SCALE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 8 — Master Painters & Decorators' Association established a wage scale of $9 for an eight-hour day in place of $11. At a meeting of the district council, an executive committee to which all painters' unions in the city send representatives, no action was taken on the reduction in wages.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	2½%
Commercial paper	3¾@4½	3¾@5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3@3½	3@3½
Four to six months	3@3½	3@3½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29⅝c	30c
Bar silver in London	20⅞d	20½d
Bar gold in London	126s 10d	126s 2d

Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅛@3
60 days	3⅛@3
90 days	3⅛@3
4 months	3⅛@3
5 months	3⅞@3⅝
6 months	3⅞@3⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	8%
Boston	3½	Budapest	8
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	4	Prague	6½
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	11	Rome	7
Berlin	8	Tokyo	6.57
Berne	2	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.26	$3.26	$4.8665
Cables	3.26⅛	3.26⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¾	.0391¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0511	.0526
Germany—mark	.2300	.2290	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1385	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1795	.1800	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0190	.0180	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129	.0129¾	.192
Holland—florin	.4035	.4030	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.1790	.1785	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0315	.0315	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0822	.0830	.193
Sweden—krona	.1800	.1800	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1947	.1944	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0178	.0178	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2500	.2425	..
Shanghai—tael	.3269	.3275	*
India—rupee	.2487½	.2450	.3650
Japan—yen	.4968	.4962½	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3862½	.3875	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2588	.2588	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0630	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9652	.9652	.9737
Peru—pound	.2812½	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4480	.4500	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.8387½	.8475	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec 8	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .75⅛	$ .75⅛	$ .95⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.55¾	.57	.90⅛
Oats, 2 white	.37⅝	.37½	.47
Flour	4.59	4.60	4.70
Beef, family	16.00	16.00	18.50
Pork	18.50	19.50	32.50
Lard	.0680	.0675	.1078
Cotton, Mid Up	.0615	.0615	.1035
Zinc	.03⅛	.03⅛	.0416
Iron	15.51	15.51	17.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.06½	.06⅝	.11⅛
Tin	.2062	.2140	.2471
Rubber	.04⅝	.04⅝	.0937½
Sugar	.0440	.0450	.0472
Lead	.0385	.0385	.0516
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02⅝	.0427

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—There was animated bidding for the 10,204 bales offered at the wool sales today. Fine kinds were firm, but other grades were irregular. The supply of crossbreds was small. Punta Arenas were in good demand at full rates. The number of bales sold amounted to 8320, including 1777 South American.

LARGE SALES RECORDED IN CLOTH MARKET

Print Division Officials to Canvass Problems of Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 8—The critical position of the print cloth division of the primary cotton cloth market was evidenced by the prearranged visit of at least 25 leading converters and printers whose firms are the largest buyers of print cloths, to Greenville, S. C., where they met a large number of the largest producers of print cloths.

These buyers are all committed on contracts purchased in October, for large volumes of print cloths deliverable during the early months of 1932, at prices much higher than now prevail. They stand to lose much more in case prices are further reduced by the pressure of more goods, due to the overproduction now in progress.

The object of the meeting was to acquaint the mill managers with the actual conditions in the market and show them the futility of pressing goods for sale on an unwilling market.

It is pointed out that prices of print cloths are lower than ever, while the price of raw cotton is considerably higher than it was in October, and is lower than justified by the price of cotton. Even while en route to the meeting, prices of leading print cloths dropped another ⅛c.

The only news given out regarding the meeting, which was held Dec. 4, was to the effect that Mr. J. C. Self, head of the mills bearing his name, was appointed chairman of a committee to be selected by him, to consider the problems pressing on the print cloth industry.

While the print cloth division is thus in a very unsettled condition, other sections have recorded large sales. This is notably so in the dyed yarn section where unusually large sales have been made.

It is said mills making these goods have orders to keep them busy for several months in 1932. These orders were taken at extremely low prices, but the mills are not complaining. Sales of these goods are holding up, thus keeping the mills supplied with a continuous volume of forward orders. Work clothing manufacturers evidently anticipate a large sale of extremely cheap work clothes.

Greater Activity

The fine and fancy goods division also experienced a quickening of activity, although the demand was not nearly up to expectations for this season of the year. The expected buying rush to provide goods to put in process of finishing for the spring season has not yet set in, but the mills are confidently expecting it to begin soon.

The fine goods mills have controlled their production much better than the print cloth manufacturers; so while their stocks on hand are growing slowly, it is thought that two weeks of brisk buying will easily exhaust the surplus. In the meantime the mills are generally operating only on orders actually in hand.

In the print cloth division the 38½-inch 64x60s, 5.35-yard sold early at 3⅜c for nearby, and at 3½c for 1932 delivery; but on one or two days a few large sales were made at 3¼c spot and 3⅜c for 1932 delivery. It is estimated that more than 2,000,000 yards were ordered last Tuesday and more than 1,000,000 yards on Friday at these low prices, but after that, mills declined other offers of 3¼c, but accepted orders at 3⅜c for all deliveries.

The 39-inch 68x72s, 4.75-yard was another weak product, which fell from 3¾-⅝c to 3⅝c for spot and from 3¾-⅞c to 3⅝-¾c for 1932 delivery. The 39-inch 72x76s, 4.25-yard sold usually at 4½c, but a few sales were put through at 4⅜c for December delivery. The 80x80s, 4.00-yard were firm at 5⅛c for spot and 5c for any delivery later.

Sheetings were only moderately active. The most popular numbers were steady but the following yielded from ⅛c to 1-16c, the last sales being 3½c for the 36-inch 84x52, 4.70-yard, 4⅛-¼c for the 36-inch 56x60, 4.00-yard, 4⅞c to 5c for the 36-inch 64x68, 3.50-yard, and 4⅜c for the 40-inch 56x56, 4.00-yard.

Pajama checks were quiet and steady. The 88x88, 4.00-yard brought 5¼c and the 64x60s, 5.75-yard 3¾c. Osnaburgs were fairly active and generally unchanged in price, except the 36-inch 2.85-yard, which dropped from 4¼-⅜c to 4¼c.

Drills were dull and weaker. The 37-inch 3.25-yard dropped from 4⅞c-4¾c, and 2.00-yard from 7¼c to 7c. Carded broadcloths were weak with the exception of the 37-inch 90x60 4.32-yard which was firm at 4⅜c. The 80x60 5.00-yard lost ⅛c-3⅝c, and the 112x60 fell to 6⅝c. The 100x60 4.10-yard sold early at 5⅝-½c for nearby and 5½c for distant delivery; later the nearby price was 5⅜c and 1932 deliveries were taken at 5¼-⅜c.

Rayon Goods Active

Rayon and cotton mixed goods were the most active in the fine and fancy goods division. Rayon alpacas 64x52 sold at 9-9½c. Mock crêpes 35-inch 68x50 brought 7¾-8c. Rayon filled flat crêpes 76x56 150-denier sold at 12-12½c with 60-filament and at 11¼-¾c with 32-40 fil.

Voiles of all kinds sold well. The 35½-inch with 75-denier rayon brought from 15¾-16½c, and the 39-inch 64x64 with 75d. acetate from 23½-24c. All cotton voiles were active, the 40-inch 60x56 ordinary hard twist sold at 6½-6¾c, and the extra hard twist of the same count at 8-8½c. Organdies, 39-in., 68x56 11.00-yard moved at 6c and the 40-inch 76x68 13.50-yard at 12c.

Combed cotton lawns were generally firm with two exceptions, the 40-inch 88x80 8.50-yard were sold by eastern mills at 8-8¼c throughout the week, but later in the week Southern mills sold the same construction at 7¾c. The 30-in. goods of the same count, 10.40-yard fell from 6⅜-6½c. Combed broadcloths 128x68 fell from 10-10¾c to 9½-10c, and the 144x76 single from 12½-11½c.

OIL OUTPUT UP

TULSA, [illegible] average [illegible] tion of crude [illegible] totaled [illegible] 21,604 over preceding week, says the Oil & Gas Journal.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Bond	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines Co A	6½	6½
Alaska Gold Mine Co B	6½	6½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	38	35¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	34	31½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	26	22¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	48⅛	47
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68	67
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71	68½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	97¾	97⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	110⅜	110⅜
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103	102⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101	100½
Amer T&T 5s '65	100⅛	100
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104½	104
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	98⅝	98⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91	90
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74	70½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61⅛	60¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	101	101
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	81	81
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87½	87⅜
Atch T&SF 4s '09	81⅛	81⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	97¼	96½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78	78
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	45¼	44¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	95⅜	95⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	84	83½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	74¾	74
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	53¼	50
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	64	63½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	94	93
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	65	65
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	75⅛	75
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104	104
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105½	105
Boston & Maine 5s '67	67	67
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90¾	90½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105	105
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100¼	100
Bush Term con 5s '55	68	68
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	91¼	91¼
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	77	74
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	76¾	76⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81⅞	81⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	82	80
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81½	80½
Can North 4½s '35	91	90
Can North deb 7s '40	93⅜	91
Can Pacific deb 4s	65	64¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	70½	69½
Can Pacific 5s '54	72½	72
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	100½	100½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84	84
Certainteed 5½s '48	46½	46¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	80	79½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93⅛	92½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	84¼	84
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	99½	99½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	16	15¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	49⅞	48½
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	53	53
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	65	65
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9	8¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	33	32
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	52	52
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	44⅛	44⅛
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	30⅜	29½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	39⅜	39⅜
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	80⅛	80⅛
Chicago Railway 5s '27	50	50
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	65½	65½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	56	54½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	50	49
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	37	36
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	27	27
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98¾	98¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	56	56
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88½	88¼
Cin Un T 5s Rct wi	97⅞	97
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	75	75
Clev Un Term 5s '73	96½	96
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	98½	97½
Colonial Oil 6s '37	31⅞	31¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	70	70
Colo Industrial 5s	64¾	64¾
Colo & So 1st rfg [illegible]	85	84
Columbia Gas & E [illegible] deb '61	83	83
Columbia Gas & E [illegible] May	83⅞	83
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	90	89
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	26	26
Con Gas 4½s '51	96½	95¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	105
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101½	101
Container Corp 6s '46	37½	37
Corn Products 5s '34	101¾	100¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	84⅝	84½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	78	78
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	54½	54½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	5	5
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102½	102½
Den & Rio G wn 5s '55	26	23½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	40	40
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95½	94¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¼	101¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99¾	99½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	40½	40⅛
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	40	40
Erie RR ref 5s '67	40⅞	40⅝
Erie RR gen lien	49½	49
Erie RR gen 5s '75	41¾	41
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	66¼	66¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	83	83
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	76	76
Fla East Coast 5s '74	7	7
Gannett 6s '43	77	76
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	92½	92½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	54	54
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	83	83
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	61¾	61¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4½	4
Goodrich 6s '45	47½	47
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	71½	71⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76	75
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	93	93
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	65	65
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	79	79
Great Northern 7s '36 A	90	88⅝
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	35	35
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	88	88
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	30	30
Hudson Coal 5s '62	42¼	40
Hudson Co Gas 5s '40	100	100
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58	58
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83	81¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅛	103⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	33	32
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	36	36
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	40	40
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	83K	82¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	83¾	82¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	54	53
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	57⅛	57
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	54	53⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	50½	50
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	50½	49
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	31	31
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	16	15¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	51	51
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	57	57
Int Paper 6s '55	38	38
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	47⅛	47
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	56⅛	56
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	53½	53½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	1	1
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	54	54
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	96⅝	96⅝
Kan City P & L 4½s B	97	97
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60	60
Kieth Albee Orpheum 6s '46	96	96
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	81	80½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	82	82
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	70	70
L'Autaro 6s '54	10	10
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	91½	91⅜
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	52½	52½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	89¾	89½
Long Dock 6s	99	99
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	44	43¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101¼	101¼
L&N uni 4s '40	80½	80½
Meade 6s '45 ww	44	44
Metro Edison 4½s '68	89⅝	87
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	90¾	99½
Metro Water 5½s '50	38⅛	38½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96½	95⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	89½	89
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	89⅞	89⅞
Min & StL 1st rrfg 4s '49	2½	2½
Min & StL con 5s '34	8	8
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49	49
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	72¼	72¼
Mo K & T 4½s '78	56	56
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	42	41½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	63	63
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	34¾	33¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	56⅝	56⅝
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	52½	51
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	52½	51
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	52¾	51
Mo Pac 5s I '81	52¾	52
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	40¾	40
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	12½	12
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	15	15
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	98½	98⅝
Morris & Essex 5s '55	100¾	100¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	92	91
Nat Steel 5s	76¾	76
Newberry 5½s	80	80
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97⅝	97¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	104⅜	104⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72½	71
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	76	75⅞
NYC&HR 4½s N	63½	62½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	83¼	63¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	71¾	69¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	78	78
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	83	83
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	27½	26
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	30	28
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	29½	28
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	90	90
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110	110
NY GEL H&P pur m 4s '49	94¾	94¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	52¼	52
NY NH&H 4½s '67	65⅞	64½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	84	84
NY NH&H cv 6s 48	85	84½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	42⅞	42⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	44¾	44¾
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	50	50
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅛	100¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	89⅞	89¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	25½	25
North Am Co 5s '61	86⅞	86
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	85⅞	85¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	90	89½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	99⅞
Nor Pacific Term 6s	103½	103½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57½	57
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	78	78
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	74	73¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99½	99½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103	102¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	105⅝	105½

Bond	High	Low
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	87½	87½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	47⅛	47⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	52⅛	52⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	64⅛	64⅛
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	40¼	40⅛
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68½	67⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	96	95½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	82	82
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	82	82
Penn Railroad 5s '64	90½	90
Penn Railroad flen 5s '68	92½	92½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99½	99
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s' 47	100	100
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	44	42
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	57	57
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	90	90
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91	91
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99⅞	99½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	91	91
Phil & Read C&I 6s '47	41	40½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103½	103½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	86¾	86¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63½	63
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	34½	34
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91¾	91½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98	97½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98⅝	98⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	73	73
Read rfg 4½s A '97	73	73
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	50	50
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	16	16
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	66½	66½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	101¾	101¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	55	51
St Louis IH&S 4s R&G div '33	73	73
St Louis & SF 4 A '50	31¾	31¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	23	21½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	36	35
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	29½	29½
Seabd A L 6s ct	5	4¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	1⅜	1⅛
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	46	46
Shell Union 5s '47	61	60½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	82½	82¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99½	99¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102⅞	102
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	68	68
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	81½	81½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	68	68
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	70½	70½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	69½	69
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	83½	82⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	47½	47⅜
Southern Ry con 5s '94	74	73⅝
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	62½	62
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	32	31½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101	100¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	82¾	81¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	46½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30½	30
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101⅛	101⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90¼	90
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	79	79
US Rubber Co 5s '47	42	42
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	90	88
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	100⅛	100⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	52½	49½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	53	52
Vanadium 5s '41	60	60
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	86	86
Virginia Ry 5s '62	101⅜	101⅜
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	71	69
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	46¼	46¼
Wabash RR 5½s '75	16⅛	16⅛
Wabash RR 5s D '80	15	15
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	35	35
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	100⅝
West Shore 4s 2361	74	74
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	49	48½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	95	95
Western Union 6s '51	66	65
Western Union 6½s '36	85¼	85¼
Western Union 5s '60	67⅛	65
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84½	84
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	59¼	59
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	30	29⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	72	72

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec 8	Last Dec 7
3½s '47	99.26	99.23	99.23	99.28
1st 4¼s '47	100.25	100.22	100.22	100.25
4th 4¼s '38	100.31	100.29	100.31	101.
4th 4¼s reg	101.	100.24	101.	100.30
US 3s '55	90.11	90.	90.	90.8
US 3⅛s '49	92.15	91.27	91.27	92.18
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	97.10	97.4	97.10	—
US 3⅜s '43 June	97.4	97.4	97.4	—
US 3⅜s '47	97.4	97.	97.4	97.12
US 3⅜s '56	99.4	98.24	98.24	99.
US 4s '54	101.4	100.25	100.25	100.30
US 4¼s '52	104.8	104.	104.7	104.10

FOREIGN BONDS

Bond	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	35	34
Akershus 5s '63	50	49⅝
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	41	41
Antioquia 7s B '45	17¾	17¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	18	18
Antioquia III 7s '57	16⅛	16⅛
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48	48
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	55	54⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	54⅝	54
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54⅝	54⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	54¼	54½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	54½	54½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	54⅛	54⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	54¼	54⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	56	55¾
Australia 4½s '56	45	43
Australia 5s '55	49⅛	48¾
Australia 5s '57	50	49⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	94¾	94¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	85	85
Austria Hydro 6½s	41	40
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	78	78
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	26	24
Belgium (King) 6s '55	80	77
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	86⅞	86⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	89⅛	88
Belgium (King) 7s '56	29⅞	88⅜
Bergen (City) 6s '49	21	21
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	24¼	23
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	33	31
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	28	26½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	29	29
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	8¼	8⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	9	9
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	11	11
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101⅜	101⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	18	17⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18¾	18¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	23½	23
Bremen 7s '35	31¼	29⅞
Brisbane 5s '50	44	44
Brisbane 5s '57	38½	38½
Brisbane 5s '58	40	40
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23½	23
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	28½	28½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	28	27⅞
Bulgaria 7½s '68	48⅞	45
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	23½	23¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	89½	89½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	75¼	74¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	90⅜	90⅛
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	22	21½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	15	15
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	15	15
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	23½	28
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	15	15
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	13⅜	13¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	14¾	14¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	25⅛	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	14½	14½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	14¾	14½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	23½	23½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	26	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	28¾	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29	28
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	22¾	22½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	41½	41½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	38½	38⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '44	82	82
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42⅛	42
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	59	58
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	68	68
Denmark (King) 6s '42	77	76
Estonia Bank 7s '67	35⅜	35⅜
Fiat 7s '46 war	75⅛	75⅛
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	52	51
Finnish A 6½s '54	51½	51½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	97	97
Frankfort 6½s '53	22⅞	20⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	112⅞	112
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114½	114¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	30⅛	30
German 7s '49	50⅜	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	30	28⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	26¼	25¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	26½	25½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	34	36
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	22⅛	22
Germ El Pow '53	26	26
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	33⅜	33⅜
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	31	30⅜
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	27⅞	27½
Greek 6s '68	52½	52½
Hamburg 6s '46	29¾	24
Helsingfors 6½s '60	47½	47⅛
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	32	31⅛
Hungary Mun 7s '46	18⅝	18¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	76	74
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	63	63
Italy (King) 7s '51	84¼	83⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	77½	77
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	93½	92⅞
Karstadt 6s '43	21¼	21
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	53	50
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	27⅛	27⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101¾	101⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101¼	101¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	30	30
Milan (City) 6½s '52	64	63½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	24½	24¼
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	102	102
New South Wales 5s '57	45	45
New South Wales 5s '58	45⅛	45
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	100¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	24½	24¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	76	76
Norway (King) 6s '44	75	75
Norway (King) 6s '52	78	78
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	72	70
Oslo G&E 5s '63	61⅞	61⅞
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	86	86
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	97	96¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	101⅛	101½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	96	96
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	8¾	8½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	8¾	8¼
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	17⅞	17⅜
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	55	55
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	50¼	49⅜
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	54	52¼
Prussia 6½s '51	24½	24⅛
Prussia 6s '52	23⅝	22⅛

Bond	High	Low
Queensland (State) 7s '41	67	66
Rhine Main 7s '50	37½	37½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	36	36
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	34	34
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	50	50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	33	34
Rhine Ruhr '48	19	19
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	12⅜	11
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	12⅞	12¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	12½	12½
Rome City 6½s '52	70	68½
Rumania 7s '59	51½	51
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	48	48
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	20	20
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	12	12
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	15½	15½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	19	19
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	34½	34⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	40	40
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	39¾	39⅜
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	56¼	56½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	80	77½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	95½	95½
Toho Elec Pow s 5.5	72¾	72½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	69	69
Tokyo (Elec) Lt 6s '53	59½	59⅝
Tyrol 7s '52	39	39
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	90	90
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	20½	20½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	22⅜	22
Uruguay (Rep) 6s 64	30	30
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	30	30
Vienna 6s '52	56	56
Westphalia El 6s '53	20½	19⅝
Yokohoma (City) 6s '61	78¼	78⅛

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Prelude to Prosperity

FALLING prices are not a bar to prosperity, but a boon to thrift, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Whether this is the sound deduction of a "Daniel come to judgment" or a voice crying in the industrial wilderness remains to be seen. It certainly runs counter to the prevailing opinion that rising prices are a necessary prelude to the symphony of prosperity. Slowly declining price levels testify to the accumulation of wealth, says the institute. Historically, the periods of falling prices following great wars have been characterized by peace and expansion. After the Napoleonic wars, commodity prices tended downward for some 30 years. After the Civil War they declined for a similar length of time, or until 1897. Hence the deduction that "the next business revival will not be the result of any particular rise in commodity prices, but the result of a readjustment of business to a lower price level."

That Double Bottom

Giving ground grudgingly, the industrial averages last week received a reassuring reprieve when for the second time they rebounded after they were driven down the slipping security slope to what market students sagely describe as a "double bottom." On Oct. 5 the Dow-Jones averages fell to 86.48. On Dec. 4 they practically duplicated those figures at 86.76. Each time they came back. The recent liquidation is ascribed to discouragement on the part of those who have carried securities through a year of falling prices, to the incentive to establish losses which can be deducted from income taxes and to "window dressing" on the part of trusts and institutional investors who wish to show a high degree of liquidity at the end of a fiscal period. Stocks are becoming steadily better held.

Financial Life Line

If prosperity is Hoovering around the corner, it can be wooed from its modest retirement by the President's plan for a $2,500,000,000 bank to rediscount mortgage paper. At least that's the idea found in a new book called "New Roads to Prosperity," written by Paul Mazur, economist and banker. In his opinion it offers the most dramatic possibilities of immediate industrial and financial recovery. He would limit the use of the credit to new homes. He would make terms very liberal. And repayment could be made in 15 years. Looks like a stout financial life line.

Goods That Come Back

It is a recognized prerogative of women that they have the right to "change their minds." Hence to point to the high cost of this privilege in commercial circles savors of "lèse majesté." Cold calculators must include all items, however, that appear to belong on the debit side of the ledger. John J. Bergen, specialist, states that the habit of women buyers in returning goods after purchase at department stores has grown to immense proportions in recent years, and places a heavy burden upon retail merchandising. In New York City a single store takes back between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 in a single year. Of course, the modern theory is service, and stores uncomplainingly exchange merchandise, regardless of the reason. But it is right for purchasers to know that such returns, which run as high as 8 per cent in some specialty stores, must be figured in the cost of doing business.

G. R. E.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	39¼	41¼	Lafayette	12	15
Chat Phnx	24¾	26¾	Liberty	..	8
City	49¾	51¾	Manhattan	36½	38½
Columbus	150	170	Merchants	72	82
Commercial	158	166	People's	200	250
Fifth Av	1600	1800	Penn Ex	24	34
First, N Y	2160	2260	Public	21¾	23¾
Flatbush	..	80	Textile	39	42
Grace	..	600	Trade Bnk	..	100
Harriman	1390	1490	Yorkville	50	60
Industrial	100	110			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Am Ex	150	170	Fulton	230	255
Banca C I	200	208	Guaranty	298	303
Bk Eur T	59	61	Irving	20	21
Bk N Y & T	365	385	Kings Co	2350	2450
Bronx	19	24	Law Tle&G	115	120
Brooklyn	227	237	M'facturers	37	39
Cn Hanover	140	144	New York	90½	93½
Corn Exch	72½	75½	Title Guar	76½	79½
County	20½	22½	Unit States	1750	1850
Empire	24¾	26¾			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	39	41	Merchants	325	350
N Shawm't	29	31	Second Nat	90	95
Atlantic Nat	25	28	Webstr&Atls	160	180
State St Tr	275	..			

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Central Rep	108	112	Harris Tr&S	370	375
Chi Bk com	24	26	Northern	370	376
Cont Ill	182	184	People's Tr	195	205
First Nat	321	325	Straus Nat	140	150

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Consols for money today were 51⅛, De Beers 3⅜ and Rand Mines 3. Money was 3⅞ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months bills 5¾-6 per cent.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
1	Agfa Ansco	2	2	2
1	Ainsworth	6½	6½	6½
3	Allied Mills	4⅞	4¾	4¾
275	†Alum Co Am	67⅞	66½	66½
2	Am Cit P&LB	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Am Cyan B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15	Am Equities	3	2⅞	2⅞
18	Am & Fgn P war	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
4	Am Founders	1	1	1
8	Am Gas & El	44½	44	44½
1	Am Nat Gas	¼	¼	¼
15	Am Sup Power	5⅛	4⅞	5
3	Am Ut & G B vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
10	Anch Post F	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
3	Anglo-Chi Nit	1-16	1-16	1-16
9	Appalach Gas	⅜	½	½
1	Ark Nat Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Ark Nat Gas A	2½	2½	2½
4	As G & El A	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
6	Atlas Util	5⅛	5	5
	B			
†25	Babcock and Wil	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1	Ben Ind Loan	12	12	12
1	Bickford	11	11	11
2	Blue Ridge	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1	Blue Ridge cvt pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Buf N&EP pf	23½	23½	23½
1	Bulova Wat pf	13½	13½	13½
25	Bunk Hill & S	26	26	26
1	Butler Bros	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
	C			
2	Cab R Tube vtc	1	1	1
2	Can Marc Wirel	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	†Celanese 1 pf	20	20	20
25	†Celanese pf	39	39	39
1	Cent Pub S A	2	2	2
15	Cent St El	1⅞	1¾	1¾
18	†Ctles Service	6¾	6½	6½
20	Comwlth & So war	¾	¾	¾
1	Comstock Tun	⅜	⅜	⅜
4	Cons Cop Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
375	†Cont Shar ctv pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9	Cord Corp	8¼	8	8
	D			
2	Dan Reeves	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	De Forest	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7	Detroit Aircraft	¼	¼	¼
6	Doehler Die	3	2½	2½
4	Durant Mot	⅞	⅞	⅞
	E			
8	East Sta Pow B	3½	3½	3½
84	El Bond & Sh	16	15⅝	15¾
5	El Bond & Sh pf	61	60	60
8	El Pow As	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
8	El Pow As A	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜
1	El P&L 2nd pf A	51	51	51
	F			
1	Fansteel	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3	Feder Cap pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
7	Ford Mot Ltd	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
	G			
2	Garlock Pkg	9	9	9
2	Gen Th Eq cv pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
3	Gold Seal Elec	¼	¼	¼
4	Goldman Sachs	2⅛	2	2
3	Gulf Oil Pa	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
1	Hygrade Fd	3¾	3¾	3¾
	I			
7	Imp Oil Can	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1	Insull Util	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2	Insuran Sec	2¼	2	2¼
2	Inter Util B	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Interst Equit	⅞	⅞	⅞
	K			
1	Kirby Pet	¼	¼	¼
	L			
1	Lerner Stores	9	9	9
1	Lone Star Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
	M			
1	Mavis Bott A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Mayflower Asso	30	30	30
1	Mead John	51	51	51
1	Metro Ch St	½	½	½
13	Mid West Util	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
3	Mo Kans P L	1¾	1¾	1¾
3	Mo Kan P L B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
	N			
2	*Nat Bond Sh	22½	22½	22½
3	Nat S T Sec A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	†Nebraska Pow pf	105	105	105
1	N J Zinc	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
16	Niag Hud Pow	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1	Niag Shares Md	3½	3½	3½
1	Nipissing Mines	1	1	1
25	Nitrate B	1-16	1-16	1-16
50	†Nor Pipe L	33	33	33
2	Nor States P A	82½	82	82
	P			
1	Pac G&E 5½ pf	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2	Pac G&E 1 pf	25½	25½	25½
6	Pennroad	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Pa Wat & Pow	52	52	52
1	Pitney Bowes	3	3	3
4	†Pitts Pl Gl	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
2	Plymouth O	9¼	9⅛	9¼
11	Pub Ut Hold war	1-16	⅛	⅛
9	Pub Ut Hold xw	⅞	⅝	⅝
	Q			
†25	Quebec Pow	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
	R			
15	Radio Keith Ohph rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
26	Reiter Foster	½	½	½
5	Rep Gas	1	1	1
3	Reybarn Inc	⅞	⅞	⅞
2	Reynolds Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	Roan A Cop	6¼	6¼	6¼
	S			
3	St Regis Paper	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Schulte R Est	1	1	1
3	Sec Allied Corp nv	7	7	7
1	Segal Lock	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Sentry S Con	⅞	⅞	⅞
2	Shattuck Denn	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	Sheaffer Pen	24¾	24	24
1	So Penn Oil	13	13	13
4	So Cal Ed B pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2	So Cal Ed C pf	23	23	23
5	Southern Corp	1	1	1
4	South Pipe	9⅛	8½	8½
1	Spieg May S pf	22	22	22
5	St Oil Ind	18¼	18¼	18¼
†150	St Oil Ky	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Stein Cosm	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Sunray Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
	T			
2	Teck Hugh G	4½	4½	4½
6	Transcont Air	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Trans Lux	2	2	2
1	Tri Utilities	¼	¼	¼
	U			
1	Un Gas Canada	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6	Unit Corp war	4⅛	4	4
22	Unit Founders	2⅜	2¼	2¼
15	United Gas	2⅝	2½	2⅝
3	Un Lt & Pow A	9	9	9
2	Un Lt & P cv pf	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1	US Dairy Pr B	8	8	8
†125	US Play Cd	22	22	22
6	Unit Verde	4	3⅝	3⅝
1	Util Pow & Lt	3¼	3¼	3¼
	W			
†10	West Md pf	29¾	29¾	29¾

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
5	Abbott Dai 6s '42	100	100	100
10	Ala Pow 4½s '67	84¼	84¼	84¼
5	Am Cmwlth Pw 6s'40	19⅝	19½	19½
5	Am G&E 5s 2028	84½	84½	84½
1	Am G&Pw 5s '53	39¾	39¾	39¾
3	Am P&L 6s 2016	79	79	79
4	Appalach Gas 6s '45	11	11	11
3	Appalach G 6s '45 B	10	10	10
9	Appal Pow 5s'56	89½	89¼	89¼
1	Asso D&Pr 6s-'38ww	23	23	23
1	As G&E5½s'38inv ctf	37¼	37¼	37¼
13	As G&E 5s '50	45	44½	45
10	Asso G&E 5s '68	44	43⅜	44
52	As G&E 4½s '49 C	39	38⅜	38⅜
4	Assoc Tel U 5½s '44C	57	57	57
3	Asso Tel&T 5½s'55A	72	72	72
5	Bell Tel C 5s'55A	88	88	88
6	Bell Tel Can 5s'57A	89	88½	88⅝
12	Cent St El 5½s'54	38⅜	37½	37¾
8	Cities Ser 5s'66	48¾	48⅜	48⅝
93	Cities Ser 5s'50	50⅛	49⅜	49⅜
4	Cit Ser Pow 5½s'52	57⅜	57⅛	57⅛
20	Comwlth Ed 4s'81 F	84⅜	83¾	84
1	Comunty P&L 5s'57	62½	62½	62½
1	Cons Gas Ut 6s'43A	35½	35½	35½
15	Cont Gas&El 5s'58A	62¼	61½	62
1	Dallas P&L 5s'52 C	99½	99½	99½
4	Detroit C Gas 6s'47A	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Det In Bridg 6½s'52	9½	9½	9½
4	East Ut Inv 5s'54 A	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
3	Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
5	Ed Elec Ill 4s'32	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5	El Pow&Lt 5s 2030	61	61	61
4	Fed Wat 5½s '54	34	34	34
1	Fla Pow & Lt 5s'54	73	73	73
4	Gary E&G 5s '34 A	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
7	Gat Pow 6s '41	63½	63	63½
2	Gen Bronze 6s '40	43	42	43
2	Gen Pub Ut 6½ '56	35	34	34
1	Gen Vend 6s xw '37	8	8	8
17	Geo Pow 5s '67	85¾	84	85½
11	Gillette 5s '40	86	86	86
1	Grank Trk 6½s '36	99¾	99⅜	99¾
1	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	94¾	94⅝	94¾
1	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	96	96	96
3	Houst G G 6s'43 A	45½	45½	45½
1	Hous L&Pw 4½s'81 E	80	80	80
2	Idaho Pow 5s '47	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2	Ill Pow & L 5s'56 C	72¾	72¾	72¾
7	Ill P&L 6s '53 A	84	84	84
2	Ind & Mich 5s '55	98	98	98
2	Ind Serv 5s '64 A	63	62	62
16	Indnapls P&L 5s'57A	95	94⅝	95
13	Insull Util 18s'40B	46	45½	45½
3	Intl Pow Sec 7s'36D	81	81	81
5	Intl Pw Sec 7s'57E	80¾	80¾	80¾
6	Inters Pow 5s '57	64	64	64
2	Jersey CP&L4½sC'61	87½	87	87
3	Jersey PC&L 5s'47B	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Kan Pw 5s '47 A	89	89	89
1	Kop Gas & C 5½s'50	89	89	89
1	Kop Gas&C 5s '47	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
4	Libby McN&L 5s '42	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
3	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	101	101	101
8	Mass Util 5s '49 A	86	85	85
5	Mid West Util5s'33	69	67¼	67¼
8	Mid West Util 5s '34	65	65	65
7	Mid West Util 5s'35	66	65½	65½
1	Minn P&L 4½s '78	78¼	78¼	78¼
5	Nat El Pow 5s '78	46¼	45⅜	46¼
7	Nat Pw&Lt 5s 2030B	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
3	Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	45⅞	45	45
4	N E Pow 5s '48	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
1	N Orl P S 4½s '35	81	81	81
7	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛
4	Nor Ind P S 5s '66 C	91¾	91¼	91¼
9	Nor O P&L 5½s '51	93	92⅞	93
6	Nor State Pw 4½s '61	83	83	83
3	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	92¼	92¼	92¼

Sales		High	Low	12:00
12	Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	102	101⅞	102
3	Penn OP&L5½s'54A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Penn Tel Corp 5s'60C	97	97	97
2	Peop L&P 5s'79 ww	5¼	5	5¼
1	Phil El Pw 5½s'72	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Pitts Coal Co 6s'49	76	76	76
2	Pitts Steel 6s'48	73	73	73
1	Pw Cp Can 4½s'59B	55	55	55
1	Proctr&Gam 4½s'47	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Pb Ser N H 4½'57B	90	90	90
3	Pb Ser N Ill 5s'66 C	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Pug Ed P&L 5½s'49	84	84	84
10	Pug So P&L 4½s'50D	73	72⅛	72⅛
4	Queens B Gas 4½s'58	96	96	96
1	StL Gas&Coke 6s'47	21¼	21¼	21¼
7	Safe H Wat 4½s'79	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Schulte R E 6s'35 xw	50	50	50
1	Shawg W&P 4½s'67A	74	74	74
1	Shawg W&P 4½s'70D	72½	72½	72½
5	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	77½	77	77½
4	So Cal Ed 5s'51	100	100	100
2	So Cal Ed 5s'54	100⅜	100¼	100¼
3	South N Gas 6s'44	31	30½	31
3	Sou'west L&P 5s'57A	71½	71½	71½
5	Stand G&E 6s'35	85½	85	85
2	Std G&E 6s'35 conv	86½	86½	86½
1	Std G&E 6s '66	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
3	Std P&Lt 6s '57	67	66	66
4	Superpw Ill 4½s '70	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
2	Swift & So 5s '40	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	95½	95⅜	95½
2	Un Lt & P 5½s '59	90	90	90
6	Un Lt & Ry 5s '32	98¾	98⅝	98¾
2	US Rub 6½s '34	50	50	50
3	Van Sweringn 6s '35	51½	51½	51½
2	Virg P S 5s '50 B	71½	71¼	71¼
1	Wash Wat Pw 5s '60	98½	98½	98½
4	West Tex U 5s'57 A	63½	63½	63½
1	Westvaco Chl 5½'37	100	100	100
6	Wisc P&L 5s'58 F	88	86	88
	FOREIGN BONDS			
8	Baden Con Mun 7s'51	31	30	30
1	Buen Aires Pr 7½s'47	36	36	36
2	Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	35	35	35
5	Euro El 6½s '65 xw	52½	52½	52½
6	Euro Mtg 7s '67 C	31	31	31
36	Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	62⅜	60	61
10	Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	23	23	23
2	Hamburg El 5½s '38	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
1	It S Pw 6s '63 A xw	42¼	42¼	42¼
10	Netherlands 6s'72 B	102	102	102
5	Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	24½	24	24
2	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	21½	21½	21½
3	Terni Elec 6½s '53	56½	56	56

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. aPlus extra. bPlus 10% in stock. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. gPartly extra. hPlus 5% in stock. kPaid so far this year. jPartly stock. rCash or stock.

Experience at Work

EXPERIENCED management and seasoned properties are the basic factors in the permanent soundness of a utility business.

Associated properties *are seasoned by time.* They were established at the beginning of the gas and electric industries. The ten oldest gas properties average 79 years of service, the ten oldest electric properties 46 years.

Associated management *is seasoned by service.* Its 33 chief executives average 25 years in public utility experience; 283 other major executives have averaged 16 years in System service. This combination has resulted in the following record of earnings for the Associated System:

ANNUAL EARNINGS
(Same properties throughout)

DEC. 31	GROSS	NET*
1920	$51,164,774	$15,398,968
1921	54,907,073	18,310,349
1922	58,339,202	22,049,555
1923	65,664,884	25,853,705
1924	69,794,738	28,448,349
1925	77,175,669	33,983,624
1926	85,798,189	38,516,087
1927	92,550,778	43,028,164
1928	99,072,146	47,275,200
1929	108,496,804	53,037,214
1930	112,147,615	54,665,372
1931†	111,180,063	54,175,400

†12 months ended September 30
**Before Depreciation and Federal Income Taxes*

When earnings of a well-established utility in the gas and electric industries equal twice bond interest before depreciation, they are considered good, provided they are on the "overall" basis which includes all prior charges.

Earnings 2.06 Times Interest Requirements

Earnings for Associated Gas and Electric Company bonds are 2.06 times interest requirements on an "overall" basis before depreciation. What this ratio has been during recent years may be seen below:

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931*
Before Depreciation	1.84	1.99	2.12	2.05	2.15	2.06
After Depreciation	1.62	1.79	1.90	1.89	1.93	1.78

**12 months ended September 30*

The public utility industry generally, is showing a better resistance to business conditions than any other major industry. Strength of the utilities and their unparalleled prospects for expansion during prosperity make the securities of sound electric and gas utility systems especially desirable for investment at the present time.

For information about Associated System facilities, service, rates, write

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC SYSTEM

61 Broadway New York

Those who wait until all the factors of uncertainty have passed, will find that present rare bond bargains are no longer available.

Suggestions will be sent at your request

Chase Harris Forbes Corporation

24 Federal Street, Boston

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP IS INCREASED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—This year's cotton crop was estimated today by the Department of Agriculture at 16,918,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, based on conditions existing Dec. 1. A month ago the estimate was 16,903,000 bales. Last year's crop totaled 12,837,099 bales.

The indicated yield of lint cotton was placed at 200.1 pounds, per acre, compared with 217 pounds last year.

Revising its estimates on this year's acreage, the department placed the area in cultivation July 1 at 40,954,000 acres, and that left for harvest at 40,495,000 acres, the abandonment having been 1.1 per cent after July 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Dec. 1 was announced today by the census bureau to have totaled 15,023,451 running bales, including 514,847 round bales, counted as half bales, and 6826 bales of American-Egyptian.

To Dec. 1, last year, 12,837,099 running bales were ginned, including 455,813 round bales and 15,482 bales of American-Egyptian.

DOEHLER DIE OMITS DIVIDEND

Doehler Die Casting Company has omitted the quarterly dividends on the $50 par value 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and on the no par 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock due at this time.

J. C. PENNEY NOVEMBER SALES

November sales of J. C. Penney Company amounted to $16,403,495, compared with $18,939,973 in November last year. Sales for the first 11 months this year aggregated $152,426,832, compared with $169,-336,142 in the corresponding period of 1930.

Steel and Auto Trades Improve

OPERATIONS in what is perhaps the most barometric industry in the country, steel, increased in November to 30.01 per cent of capacity, as compared with 27.76 per cent in October, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. Production last month averaged 63,747 tons daily for 25 working days, compared with 58,977 tons daily in October.

The outlook for further improvement in December is good in view of the expectation that there will be a substantial increase in automobile operations. It is estimated that December motor output will aggregate 110,-000 units, or a 70 per cent gain over November. The steel industry will profit in large measure from this rise in automotive activity.

NEW HAVEN ROAD OMITS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company today omitted the quarterly dividend of $1 on the common stock. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock was declared, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 18.

A statement issued by the company said: "Dividends of 4 per cent having been paid on the common stock during the year 1931, the board decided to take no further action on the common dividends this year, stating the dividend policy for 1932 would depend upon earnings and the situation during the year."

The common dividend was reduced to a $4 annual basis with a quarterly disbursement of $1 paid Oct. 1. The previous rate had been $6 from Jan. 2, 1930, when the rate was advanced from $5.

Hydroelectric Starts Service Of New Project

SAFE HARBOR, Penna., Dec. 8—Today, nine months ahead of schedule, the first of the giant generators in the $30,000,000 hydroelectric development at Safe Harbor went into service. The initial delivery of power was to Baltimore.

This week another 42,500-horsepower generator will go into operation at Safe Harbor. Just after New Year two more generators of this size will be ready.

The Safe Harbor development which is an Aldred enterprise, has already been financed, and it begins operations with its entire initial output sold. This financing was in the form of an issue of $21,000,000 first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds sold to investors last June.

The entire initial output has been purchased by the Pennsylvania Water & Power Company and the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore.

Eventually the plant will provide a large part of the power requirements for the electrified operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad between the Susquehanna River and Washington under a 20-year contract recently executed.

Safe Harbor was built with the electrification of the Pennsylvania railroad in view. Construction of the plant during the period of business depression, like the electrification of the railroad, is evidence of confidence in the future.

BETTER TRADE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—Wholesale and retail trade in Chicago area the past week gained sharply over the previous week due to holiday shopping, says R. G. Dun & Company. Retail merchants expect a good business the balance of the year, says Bradstreet's. Automobile dealers expect the show season, which starts early next year, to bring improvement in buying.

CHICAGO STEEL WIRE PRICES UP

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—American Steel & Wire Company, United States Steel Corporation subsidiary, has advanced wire prices $1 a ton on first quarter business. The advance applies generally throughout the list and went into effect Dec. 4. Standard wire nails in the Chicago district will now be $2 a keg.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

TROJANS TAKE P. C. C. TITLE

Go Through Pacific Coast Conference Football Season Unbeaten

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FINAL FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	PC.
So. California	7	0	0	259	13	1.000
California	4	0	1	50	13	.800
Oregon	3	1	1	35	59	.750
Wash. State	4	0	3	55	77	.571
Washington	3	1	3	82	77	.500
Stanford	2	1	2	37	38	.500
Oregon State	1	1	3	32	62	.250
Idaho	1	0	4	36	93	.200
U. C. L. A.	0	1	3	12	38	.000
Montana	0	1	5	19	147	.000

Dec. 12—Southern California vs. Georgia at Los Angeles.

Dec. 26—California vs. Georgia Tech at Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. 1—Southern California vs. Tulane at Pasadena, Calif.

This is the ninth of a series of reviews on the 1931 football campaign of the Pacific Coast Conference which have appeared weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Six" Conference, the "Big Ten" Conference, the Southern Conference and the Southwest Conference have also appeared weekly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8 — Southern California established its Pacific Coast Conference football supremacy beyond the reasonable peradventure of a doubt by defeating Washington, 44 to 7, in the final Conference game of the season last Saturday. That made it seven straight victories and not a defeat in the Conference for the Trojans.

While this was going on, Tulane, the undefeated eleven of the South, defeated Washington State, 28 to 14, in a game at New Orleans, thereby qualifying to meet Southern California in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, Calif., on New Year's Day. This game will carry weight with many judges in deciding a mythical national championship, as the Trojans were defeated only once, and that was in an early practice game before they got started.

Though the Tulane eleven has come through undefeated, it has not met competition of the class that the Southern Californians have gone through with high scores, and that is not overlooking the Tulane victory against Washington State, one of the Trojans' Conference rivals, last Saturday.

Will Meet Georgia Teams

This Saturday the Southern California Trojans meet one of Tulane's rivals, Georgia, at Los Angeles. On Dec. 26 the California Bears visit Georgia Tech at Atlanta, Ga. Georgia defeated Georgia Tech, 35 to 6, in the last Conference game for both.

Washington State scored first on Tulane last week-end, when the huge tackle, A. G. Edwards '32, recovered a Tulane fumble. E. M. Schroeder '32, halfback, put the ball on the two-yard line by a series of plunges, from where M. B. Dahlen '33, quarterback, skirted left end for the touchdown. With the aid of passes, the Cougars scored again in the third quarter. Tulane's power and versatility, and especially the leadership of Capt. Gerald R. Dalrymple '32, end, decided the issue.

One of the features of Southern California's one-sided victory over Washington was a 60-yard pass from Homer Griffith '34, substitute quarterback, to G. W. Arbelbide '32, end, which scored the seventh touchdown. The two regular Trojan quarterbacks, G. R. Shaver '32 and O. E. Mohler '33, smashed through the Huskie line three times each for touchdowns. The splendid blocking of Ernie Pickert '32, halfback, was another feature.

Washington Fumbles

Washington fumbled to open the path for the first two Trojan touchdowns; but the Huskies kept trying all the way, and in the fourth quarter, with many substitutes on the home eleven, Benjamin Sohn '34 of Washington threw two forward passes to Robert Lenfesty '32, end, for gains of 46 and 21 yards and a touchdown.

Oregon State confirmed the class of Pacific Coast football by blanking the Rocky Mountain champion, Utah, 12 to 0, in a special post-season game at Portland, Ore., last Saturday. Stanford, though defeated twice, had a highly successful season intersectionally, defeating Minnesota, 13 to 0, and Dartmouth, 32 to 6. The latter was more of an achievement, in view of the transcontinental journey the Indians took to meet the Green from New Hampshire.

P. C. C. Football Scores

STANFORD		OREGON	
46-W. C. Army	0	21-Monmouth	6
0-Olympic Club	0	20-Willamette	0
6-Santa Clara	0	9-Idaho	0
13-Minnesota	0	13-Washington	0
25-Oregon State	7	0-So. California	53
0-Washington	0	0-No. Dakota	0
12-U. C. L. A.	6	14-New York	6
0-So. California	19	0-Oregon State	0
26-Nevada	0	13-U. C. L. A.	6
0-California	6	0-St. Mary's	16
32-Dartmouth	6		
160	44	90	87

SO. CALIFORNIA		U. C. L. A.	
7-St. Mary's	13	0-Occidental	0
30-Oregon State	0	0-Wash. State	13
38-Wash. State	6	0-Northwestern	19
53-Oregon	0	46-Pomona	0
6-California	0	6-Stanford	12
19-Stanford	0	12-St. Mary's	0
69-Montana	0	6-Oregon	13
16-Notre Dame	14	13-Florida	0
44-Washington	7		
282	40	83	57

MONTANA		IDAHO	
2-Mt. St. Chas.	2	32-Whitman	7
0-Washington	25	0-Oregon	9
19-Idaho	21	21-Montana	19
0-Wash. State	13	7-Washington	38
37-Montana St.	7	7-Gonzaga	6
0-Oregon State	19	8-Wash. State	9
0-So. California	69	0-California	18
58	156	75	106

WASH. STATE		CALIFORNIA	
41-Col. of Idaho	0	6-Santa Clara	2
13-U. C. L. A.	0	0-St. Mary's	14
6-So. California	38	6-Olympic Club	0
7-California	13	13-Wash. State	7
13-Montana	0	0-So. California	6
7-Oregon State	6	25-Nevada	0
9-Idaho	8	13-Washington	0
0-Washington	12	18-Idaho	0
13-Gonzaga	6	6-Stanford	0
14-Tulane	28		
123	111	87	35

OREGON STATE		WASHINGTON	
76-Willamette	0	7-Utah	6
16-Colorado	0	25-Montana	0
0-So. California	30	0-Oregon	13
7-Stanford	25	38-Idaho	7
37-Oregon Nor.	0	0-Stanford	0
6-Wash. State	7	77-Whitman	0
19-Montana	0	0-California	13
0-Oregon	0	12-Wash. State	0
12-Utah	0	7-So. California	44
173	62	166	83

Ten Colleges Given Places On the All-Eastern Eleven

Harvard Only One Receiving More Than One Representative With Hardy at Tackle and Wood at Quarterback

ALL-EASTERN FOOTBALL TEAM FOR 1931

Left end	John F. Orsi '32	Colgate
Left tackle	Irad B. Hardy Jr., '33	Harvard
Left guard	William J. Hoffman '33	Dartmouth
Center	Ralph N. Daugherty '32	Pittsburgh
Right guard	Stephen J. Grenda '33	Columbia
Right tackle	John S. Wilbur '33	Yale
Right end	George A. Ellert '32	Syracuse
Quarterback	W. Barry Wood Jr. '32	Harvard
Left halfback	Bart J. Viviano '33	Cornell
Right halfback	Ray J. Stecker '32	West Point
Fullback	William C. Hinkle '32	Bucknell

Seldom has there been a year in recent eastern college football history when there have been so many teams which might put in a claim for the mythical championship of that district and perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the same season should find so many candidates worthy of consideration for places on an all-Eastern football eleven. When the season was starting, it was generally considered that the various colleges had a wealth of good backfield material, while their line candidates were uncertain quantities, due to the loss of many stars of the previous season, but as the season advanced, linemen were developed fully up to the average of those of previous years and, while no one stood out above the others as did Benjamin H. Ticknor 2d, Harvard's brilliant center of 1930, one or two of the linemen showed form which would entitle them to all-America consideration.

Harvard is the only college to get two men on the above-named team, Dartmouth, Pittsburgh, Colgate, Columbia, Yale, Syracuse, West Point, Bucknell and Cornell placing one each. Two of the players were on the Monitor's all-Eastern team of 1930. Six of the players this year are seniors, while the other five are juniors.

John F. Orsi '32, captain of the Colgate eleven, and George A. Ellert '32, captain of the Syracuse eleven, are given the two end positions. Strong in every department of play, opposing teams have gained very little ground around them and they could fit into a strong offensive play involving the forward-passing game. There is a wealth of substitute material for the positions with Carl H. Hageman Jr. '33, Harvard; Anthony Matal Jr. '34, Columbia; Capt. Paul L. Riblett '32, Pennsylvania; Ward S. Donner '33, Dartmouth; Anthony J. Colucci '32, Holy Cross; Herster Barres '32, Yale, and Jose C. Martinez-Zorrilla '32, Cornell.

Hardy and Wilbur Tackles

Irad B. Hardy Jr. '33, Harvard, and John S. Wilbur '33, captain-elect at Yale, are given the two tackle positions. Hardy was one of the finest tackles the East has seen in some time. A power on the defense, he also opened up many a hole for a Harvard back and was always in the play. Wilbur was also an aggressive tackle both on the offense and defense. Other tackles worthy of mention were: Albert C. Baldwin '34, Dartmouth; Capt. John M. Price '32, West Point; James McMurdo '32, Pittsburgh; Chris M. Martinez-Zorrilla '32, Cornell; Henry L. Barber '32, Dartmouth; J. A. Quatse '32, Pittsburgh; James J. Ryan '33, Holy Cross, and Arthur C. Schiebel '32, Colgate.

Dartmouth and Columbia are given the two guard positions with William J. Hoffman '33 of Dartmouth at left and Stephen J. Grenda '33, Columbia at right. They were both of the active type which is continually breaking through an opposing line and also furnishing more or less interference for the man carrying the ball when their teams were on the attack. Benjamin F. White 3d '32, of Bates, was an exceptionally fine guard who would have made a great name for himself on one of the big college teams. Henry M. Myerson '32, Harvard; Edward Rotan 2d '32S, Yale; W. E. Sample '33, Carnegie Tech; Harley N. Trice '32, West Point; Ignatius J. Zyntell '33, Holy Cross, and Kenneth E. Hoak 32, Bucknell, were also fine guards.

Ralph N. Daugherty '32 of Pittsburgh is placed at center where he played a splendid game. A reliable passer and strong defensive player, he was a big factor in the powerful line which Pitt developed this fall. Although possessing a physique far from that of the average center, W. M. McDuffee '32 of Columbia was one of the best of the season. He was especially strong on the defensive. Harry J. Downes '32, Boston College; George Chalmers '32 of New York University; Victor T. Malin Jr. '34 of Yale and Roger H. Hallowell '33 of Harvard were other good centers.

Some Fine Quarterbacks

Quarterback position offers two or three very fine candidates with little to choose between them. Based on their entire season's work, Capt. W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 is given first choice over William H. Morton '32 of Dartmouth. Morton could outpunt the Harvard captain and was a very successful thrower of the forward pass; but Wood was one of the best forward passers the game has seen, was strong on defensive play, could run with the ball and was a good field general. He would also make a good captain for the eleven. Other fine quarterbacks included Robert T. Samuel '34, Colgate; Capt. Ralph A. Hewitt '32, Columbia; Robert B. Parker '33, Yale; Philip E. O'Connell '32, Holy Cross and Capt. William C. Fowler '32, Williams.

This year found the big colleges with a wealth of backfield material and picking the two halfbacks and a fullback is a hard task. For all-round work both on the offensive and defensive Bart J. Viviano '33 of Cornell is placed at left halfback and for brilliant individual rushing, Ray J. Stecker '32, West Point, is placed at right halfback, while William C. Hinkle '32, Bucknell, is at full. Watching these three players when their team was on the attack would be all any team would want, and on the defensive they could be depended upon to back up the line most efficiently against any style of attack. But after these players have been picked for the first team how many coaches are there who would not be willing to pick three backs for their team from such players as Capt. Albert J. Booth Jr. '32S, Yale; John R. Lister '32, Colgate; C. J. Perina '33, Pennsylvania; W. W. Heller '33, Pittsburgh; J. J. Ferraro '34, Cornell; William T. McCall '32, Dartmouth; Robert Lassiter Jr. '34, Yale; James J. Evans '33, Colgate; Joseph P. Crowley '33, Yale; John W. Crickard '32, Harvard; Jack Grossman '32, Rutgers; Louis J. Bush '32, Massachusetts State College; Aarne A. Frigard '32, Dartmouth or Edmund A. Mays Jr. '32, Harvard.

N.Y.U. Intramurals Back to the Boys

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—New York University is giving its intramural sports program back to the boys.

The Daily News, student paper at N. Y. U., yesterday said the board of athletic control was expected to give its approval to a plan whereby the conduct of intramural sports would be under the control of a student board of nine members.

The intramural program in recent years has been under the control of Francis P. Wall, swimming coach, and William Racioot, who is in charge of the uptown gymnasium, they will remain as faculty advisers to the student board.

When the university first began its program of intramural sports several years ago, about 1000 students participated. Last year 7000 took part.

FOOTBALL SCORING LOWEST IN 10 YEARS

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Despite recent rule changes designed to aid football's attack, the lowest scoring record in 10 years was established during the past season.

An Associated Press compilation for the 1931 campaign reveals that 156 representative teams played 1374 games and scored a total of 19,454 points. The resulting team average of 124.7 points for the season and 14.16 points per game compared with 137 and 16, respectively, for 152 teams a year ago.

The 1930 figures were the highest and the 1931 averages the lowest since 1922, when the Associated Press first kept such statistics.

The individual leader this year, Alabama, scored 360 points, as against 383 for Colgate, the 1930 leader.

WIEMAN WILL REMAIN

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Tad Wieman will remain at University of Minnesota as football line coach, H. O. Crisler, director of athletics, said yesterday after a conference with Bernie Bierman, newly appointed leader of the Gophers. "The staff will remain the same except that Bierman will replace me as head coach," Crisler said. "We will have Wieman back as line coach, Bert Baston as end coach, Sig Harris as coach of the freshmen and Frank McCormick as an assistant."

MISS ENGLAND III IS PLANNED

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Lord Wakefield announced last night that the speedboat, Miss England II, soon will be replaced by the Miss England III, which will combine certain features which Kaye Don believes will make for even greater speed. Don set the present world's record of 110.223 miles an hour in Italy this year with the Miss England II. The Miss England II will not be scrapped but will be held in reserve.

SOUTH AFRICA VS. N. S. W.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 8 (Canadian Press)—South Africa began a cricket match against New South Wales yesterday. New South Wales batted first and remained at the wicket all day, scoring 446 for eight wickets. Don Bradman, the Australian international, contributed 219 in characteristic style, being at the wicket not quite four hours. He hit 14 fours.

MOREY HONORARY LEADER

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (AP)—Joseph Morey '32, quarterback of the University of Santa Clara football team, has been elected honorary captain for the 1931 season. The announcement was made here before the team of 26 players continued to Santa Clara after their stop en route from the South.

MISSIONS PURCHASE SANKEY

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Purchase of Ben Sankey, shortstop, from the Pittsburgh Pirates, and release of Bernie de Viverous, also a shortstop, was announced yesterday by Joe Bearwald, president of the San Francisco Missions.

German Olympic Team Plans to Sail July 10

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Dec. 8

GERMANY will bring 125 athletes and officials here for the 1932 Olympic Games, which start July 30.

The Los Angeles organizing committee was officially informed yesterday the German team will sail for the United States July 10 aboard the S. S. Europa, and will arrive in Los Angeles 10 days later.

Germany will concentrate in the track and field, equestrian and rowing events, Dr. Carl Diem, general secretary of Germany's national Olympic committee, announced through Hans Wolfram, assistant Olympic attaché here.

The team will disembark at New York and come across the continent in a special train.

An All-Eastern Star

Wide World

RAY J. STECKER '32 West Point Football Team.

Tulsa Oilers Tie For Second Place

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	5	1	4	25	12	10
Kansas City	4	0	3	8	7	8
Duluth	4	0	2	12	11	8
Tulsa	4	1	3	12	10	8
Buffalo	2	1	4	10	23	4
St. Louis	1	1	4	9	13	2

(No points for ties)

RESULT DEC. 7

Tulsa 4, St. Louis 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 8—Gus Marker scored twice in 30 seconds in the first period of an exciting American Hockey League game here last night, and started Tulsa on its way to a 4-to-1 victory over St. Louis. Thus the locals tied Kansas City and Duluth for second place in the standing. It was Tulsa's second straight victory over the St. Louis outfit. After the game Burr Williams, outstanding defense man in the league, was sold to St. Louis by Tulsa. Syl Acaster, center, was added to the Tulsa roster. The summary:

TULSA		ST. LOUIS
Moffatt, Lafrance, Metcalfe, lw	rw	Pattenden, Hill, St. John
Sheppard, Acaster, Healey, c	c	Kirk, McPherson, Goyer
Wakeford, Marker, rw	lw	Kendall, Jackson, Scott
Williams, Langlois, ld	rd	Creasy, Singer
Trapp, Hansen, rd	ld	Mulligan
McCusker, g	g	Reaume

Score—Tulsa 4, St. Louis 1. Goals—Marker 2, Lafrance 2 for Tulsa; Goyer for St. Louis. Assists—Healey, Metcalfe, Hansen for Tulsa. Referee—Dr. E. J. O'Leary, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BOSTON SEXTETS MEET AGAIN

The second game in the Olympic elimination series will take place Wednesday night at the Arena when the Boston Hockey Club and the University Club sextets once again continue their feud, while Ralph Winsor, Olympic hockey coach, and hockey adviser to both Hub aggregations, looks on to determine what players he will choose to comprise his Boston all-star hockey club that bids fair to represent this country in the coming Olympic games at Lake Placid. The lineups for Wednesday's game are expected to remain the same as last Saturday, for the play on that day was decidedly even, with the breaks turning the tide in favor of the Unies.

TIE FOR MEDAL AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 8 (AP)—Miss Helen Waring of New York and Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., tied for medal honors yesterday in the qualifying round of the members tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club, with scores of 87. Miss Waring will meet Mrs. J. D. Hathaway of Montreal, Mrs. Richard Clemson, who was third yesterday with 88, will meet Mrs. W. C. Fownes Jr. of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Chapman will play Mrs. J. P. Williamson, Wilkes-Barre, Penna., and Mrs. M. W. Marr of Boston will meet Mrs. E. P. Merwin of New York.

'Big Six' Conference Has Trimmed Sports Budgets

By the Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8—Facing decreased funds attributed generally to economic conditions and student apathy, "Big Six" Conference athletic directors trimmed their budgets yesterday to meet diminished revenues earned by spectacles of sport, principally football.

They eliminated round-robin schedules in wrestling, tennis and baseball; ordered the discontinuance of medal awards to champions in these sports and track and field events, which will effect a saving of approximately $1000 annually, and reduced the intended outlay for officials.

Herb D. Gish, athletic director of the University of Nebraska, said Big Six colleges might get along with three officials instead of four in football games and that in basketball one official might shoulder the duties formerly instrusted to a pair.

The percentage of decrease under last year's receipts as revealed by the directors was: Missouri, 30 per cent; Iowa State, 26; Kansas, 23; Oklahoma, 25; Nebraska, 12 to 15, and Kansas State, 5.

The radio was blamed as a medium inimical to the assembling of great crowds and conversely defended as "bait" that subsequently would lure spectators.

Mike Ahearn, of Kansas State, was certain radio was an enemy of the box office, and Benny Owen, director from Oklahoma, declared that he was at work on a static machine that would obliterate broadcasts of football games played by the Sooners.

F. C. Allen, Kansas director, predicted football crowds will be smaller in 1932. "Even if business recovers," he said, "the pick-up in football will not be sufficient."

The response to general admission tickets, costing $1.50 and tried for the first time in the season just closed, was disappointing at all colleges, but they may be tried again next year.

The economy measures and recommendations that fewer athletes be taken on trips and that savings be effected wherever possible on equipment will be submitted by C. L. Brewer of Missouri, chairman, to the conference faculty council.

HARVARD ELECTS HAGEMAN

Harvard today elected Carl H. Hageman Jr. '33 captain of next year's varsity football team. The captain-elect, who is 19 years of age, is 5ft. 10in. tall, is the first Harvard football captain elected in several years who has prepared at a public school. Hageman hails from Lorain, Ohio. He was guard on the freshman football squad in 1929 and also a member of his freshman basketball team, winning numerals in both sports. He was an end on the varsity football squad in 1930, winning his major H. He was a member of the varsity basketball team in 1930 and won a minor H. At Lorain High School he was a member of the football, basketball, baseball and track and field teams.

GOVERNORS IN SESSION

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—The board of governors of the National Hockey League met here yesterday in regular session. Only routine matters were up for discussion. Attending the meeting were President Frank Calder; James Strachan, Montreal Maroons; Leo Dandurand, Montreal Canadiens; Col. John S. Hammond, New York Rangers; William V. Dwyer, New York Americans; Charles F. Adams, Boston; Charles Hughes, Detroit; Connie Smythe, Toronto, and Redmond Quain, Ottawa.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Michigan 33, Western State T. 27.
Northwestern 33, Bradley 19.
River Falls T. 38, Augsburg 35.
Valparaiso 47, Thornton 21.

FOUR STRAIGHT FOR RUDOLPH

Takes Lead in the World's Pocket Billiard Championship Standing

WORLD'S POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG In'gs
Erwin Rudolph	4	0	84	8
E. R. Greenleaf	3	0	85	2
George Kelly	3	1	38	11
F. I. Taberski	3	1	63	8
Andrew Ponzi	3	2	70	9
Onofrio Lauri	3	2	85	10
Benjamin Allen	2	2	51	8
Spencer Livsey	2	3	50	12
Marcel Camp	1	3	48	9
J. M. Layton	1	3	29	15
Albert Miller	1	4	29	29
Robert Lindblom	0	5	42	21

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, defending champion, retained his hold on first place in the world's championship pocket billiard tournament by defeating Albert Miller of Racine, Wis., 125 to 60 in last night's second game in eight innings.

Rudolph has four victories to his credit in as many starts during this meet. His high run last night was 70, scored in the fourth inning. A two-ball "kiss" shot ended the run when the ball hung on the edge of the upper right-hand pocket and failed to drop.

Miller's high run was 16. He has had only one win during the present tournament and has lost four games, leaving him next to last in the standing. The match by innings:

Erwin Rudolph — 0 0 1 70 15 35 0 5—126 (scratch 1). Total—125.

Albert Miller — 0 0 1 13 11 6 16 14—61 (scratch 1). Total—60.

Frank I. Taberski, of Schenectady, N. Y., defeated Marcel Camp, of Detroit, 125 to 101, in the first night game. The match ran 16 innings.

The victory was Taberski's third in four starts and tied him with George Kelly, of Philadelphia, for third place in the tournament.

Taberski's high run was 63, which equaled his best mark of the tournament. Camp set a new high run mark in this tournament for himself with 48.

The match was closely contested all the way, but Taberski's experience finally gave him the advantage over his more youthful opponent. Both players, incidentally, made two scratches each before scoring a point. The match by innings:

F. I. Taberski—0 0 0 63 16 3 4 0 9 0 1 13 0 0 10 10—129. (Scratches, 4.) Total—125.

Marcel Camp—0 0 0 48 15 13 8 0 4 0 0 0 0 4 13—105. (Scratches, 4.) Total—101.

Spencer Livsey, Los Angeles, defeated Robert Lindblom, Seattle, 125 to 104, in the first of the afternoon games. The match ran 44 innings.

In defeating Lindblom, Livsey put down the champion of the West Coast. Livsey was runnerup in the coast contest against Lindblom. It was Lindblom's fifth straight loss in the tournament.

The match was a rather tiresome one because of its length. Livsey had a high run of 27 and Lindblom's high was 23.

Spencer Livsey—0 2 0 0 2 17 15 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 5 27 0 0 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 11 2 2 3 8 20 1—140. (Scratches 15). Total 125.

Robert Lindblom—0 7 5 0 0 9 0 0 0 3 23 0 0 0 0 8 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 10 0 13 14 4 1 5 0 0—118. (Scratches 14). Total—104.

Onofrio Lauri, of Brooklyn, defeated Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia, 125 to 95, in the second of the afternoon matches in 18 innings. Lauri had two high runs of 36, the second one unfinished. Ponzi's best run was 28.

Lauri's victory, which tied him with Ponzi for fourth place in the tournament, gives him a chance at least to equal his record of the past two tournaments in which he finished fourth.

Ponzi lost the match in the seventeenth inning when, leading 95 to 89, he made a bad miss just after completing his high run of 28. Lauri stepped up to win with his unfinished high run. The match by innings:

Onofrio Lauri—0 0 0 0 0 36 0 13 0 28 0 0 2 4 0 1 11 36—131. (Scratches 6.) Total—125.

Andrew Ponzi—15 0 2 0 4 0 14 0 27 0 0 0 8 0 0 2 28—100. (Scratches 5.) Total—95.

Fincher of Hong Kong Defeats Mrs. Moody

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong, Dec. 8

MRS. FREDERICK S. MOODY JR., woman tennis champion of the United States, was beaten here today 11—9 in an exhibition set against E. C. Fincher, the colony's outstanding man player.

Weather conditions were unfavorable, an almost continuous drizzle falling during the play. The match was exciting, however, the score being repeatedly deuced until it stood at 7—7. After that Mrs. Moody seemed to tire.

Mrs. Moody, the former Helen Wills, is making a two-month tour of the Far East.

Yale Club Leader In Class C Race

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

First Group

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P. C.
Yale Club	5	1	28	14	.833
Crescent A. C.	4	2	28	14	.667
Columbia U. C.	4	2	20	22	.667
Harvard Club	2	4	24	18	.333
New York A. C.	2	4	16	26	.333
Princeton Club	1	5	10	32	.167
Second Group					
City Athletic C.	4	1	26	9	.800
Bayside Tennis C.	4	1	23	12	.800
Park Ave. S. C.	3	2	18	17	.600
Block Hall Club	1	3	12	16	.250
Fraternity S.T.C.	0	5	5	30	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Yale Club now reigns alone in the first group of the metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship, as it defeated Columbia University Club on the Yale Club courts yesterday by a score of 6 to 1. They had been tied for first place at the end of the first half, concluded last week.

Crescent Athletic Club climbed into a tie for second place by scoring a clean sweep over Princeton Club on the New Moon courts, while Harvard Club, visiting the New York Athletic Club, defeated their hosts at 6 to 1. This places them in a tie for fourth place. All of those matches were in the first group.

In the second group, City Athletic Club dismissed one of the three teams tied for the first place at the end of the first half, when it won all seven matches on its home courts from Park Avenue Squash Club. But the other team in the tie, Bayside Tennis Club, kept pace, by defeating Fraternity Squash Tennis Club on the courts of the latter, 6 to 1.

PADDOCK DONS SPIKES AGAIN

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (AP)—That perennial athlete, Charles W. Paddock, sprinter supreme of yesteryears, has donned spikes again. The former University of Southern California trackster who held most of the world's records at 300 yards and less several years ago, is training for a possible indoor campaign in the East for the 50-yard dash. It all hinges on whether the Los Angeles Athletic Club is able to send a team East after the New Year to compete in the indoor meets. Coach Boyd Comstock of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States outdoor champions hopes to line up a schedule to include the National A. A. U. indoor meet at New York Feb. 22, the New York A. C. games Feb. 17, the Boston A. A. games Feb. 11, and possible meets at Chicago and Kansas City en route West again.

PURCELL DEFEATS WILLARD

Jack Purcell, Canadian professional badminton player at the Carleton Club of Toronto, defeated George Willard, United States professional champion, in an exhibition match at the University Club, Boston, Monday evening, 17—16, 17—14. Paired with Jack Brewer, Willard defeated Purcell and Henry Sedgwick in a doubles match, 9—15, 15—8, 18—14. Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Walter Mitchell, Boston, divided two games with Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Sedgwick, winning the first 18—17 and losing the second 13—15. Purcell and Sedgwick defeated C. R. Hutchinson and G. N. Hurd, University Club, 15—8, 15—4.

TEXAS TEAMS ELECT

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 8 (AP)—Lorenz L. Blakeney '33 of Kansas City, Mo., has been elected captain of the cross-country team at the University of Texas. He has won two cross-country letters and one letter in track. Ernest A. Koy '33 of Sealy and H. Wilson Cook '33 of Austin have been elected co-capains of the 1932 football team. Koy is a fullback and Cook a guard.

COLBY VARSITY ELECTS

WATERVILLE, Maine, Dec. 8 (AP)—Raoul H. Violette '33, one of the mainstays of the Colby College varsity backfield this year, yesterday was chosen captain of the 1932 football team. He is a native of this city. Violette matriculated at Bates, but transferred to Colby last year.

WESLEYAN ELECTS AHRENS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP)—George L. Ahrens '33 of Staten Island, N. Y., was elected captain yesterday of the 1932 Wesleyan varsity soccer team. He is a center halfback and junior class treasurer.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington D. C., booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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WHY RENT? When you can own your home in Florida for less.

You can buy a nice home taken in under a mortgage foreclosure at a moderate price. You can have home comforts at less cost than at hotel or apartment, with more fresh air and sunshine. Write any of our offices. THE SOMERSET COMPANY, Owners, Miami, West Palm Beach, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SINGLE MAN, 30, experienced stenographer, private secretary and correspondent; 8 years in present position; work must be interesting and afford a future; salary secondary; will travel. C-27, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Ideally located, completely furnished, delightfully livable home, ½ hour from Los Angeles; 6 master bedrooms; superb view; gardens cared for; $400 to $500 per month according to lease. MRS. COLE, 2211 California Avenue. Tel. 21513.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Be independent, sell hosiery, underwear to friends, co-workers; spare time; good commissions; no investment; others succeed, why not you? Visit us. STRAUSS MILLS, 2852 Broadway (111th), New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 409 West 24th (Chelsea)—Attractively furnished one-room apartment in completely remodeled house; built-in bath, shower, fireplace; excellent heat, hot water; $60; lease.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 411 West 24th (Chelsea)—Entire floor, remodeled house; large living room, woodburning fireplace, 2 bedrooms, ample closet space, built-in bath-shower, large kitchen, refrigeration; unusual; $115.

NEW YORK CITY, 409 West 24th (Chelsea)—One large room apartment in completely remodeled house; built-in bath, shower, fireplace, excellent heat, hot water; $55; lease.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Large one room apartments, baths, kitchenettes, electric grates, improvements; $48 including gas. Riverside 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 114 West 70th St.—Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are cordially invited to rent our fine elevator apartments; the most convenient location, 72nd St. subway, elevated, bus; 4 rooms and bath, $1600; 3 rooms and bath $1100. Superintendent on premises.

ARTISTS

PORTRAITS painted from life or photographs, $50. STUDIO 3, 67 West 67th St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MARMON limousine, elegant, $2 hour, $300 month, or by trip; owner drives; reference. Flatbush 2-3209. BACHMAN, 175 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

AN INTELLIGENT mother offers cultivated home in near-by suburb to normal girls between 10 and 15; direct inquiries to Box M-61, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Have your children spend Christmas holidays where they can enjoy skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing and all joyous winter sports; special low rates. Address MRS. F. J. SEE.

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INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT
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A PERSONAL ADVISORY SERVICE
FOR THE SMALLER MANUFACTURER
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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
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239 West 72nd St., New York City En. 2-7133

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DRESSMAKER, experienced all branches, out by day or work home. MISS RICHARDS, 808 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lafayette 3-6935.

FIRST-CLASS designer, Fifth Avenue experience; gowns made in individual styles, also remodeled; prices reasonable. Watkins 9-4662 (New York City).

FRENCH DESIGNER, REMODEL—Make new dresses; copy any sketch; customer's home or own residence. Tel. after 7 p. m., Billings 5-3167 (N. Y. C.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2363.

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CHARLES C. ALFORD
25 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-6920

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 3687

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St. New York City PENna. 6-5389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only: 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

EXPERT musical training for children; exchange lessons for pleasant room; New York City or suburbs. Cathedral 8-3653 (N. Y. C.).

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, relined, renovated like new at lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Lib. 2734.

HOMES TO SHARE

COUPLE having home in Mahwah, N. J., will share with another couple, Christian Scientists preferred; reasonable; commuting distance. Write Box S-64, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ATTRACTIVE home for those who need quiet, rest and study; attention if needed. "THE EAST VIEW," 147 Harding Ave., Long Beach, N. Y. Tel. 3342.

Tenacre Inc
Tel. Princeton 788 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Chinese rug 12x18, gold and blue, like new; cost $950, will sell $350. SHELDON, 169 E. 78th, New York City. Rhin 4-2838.

HOUSES TO LET

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive 7 room colonial, furnished or unfurnished; 2-car garage; 3 minutes to station. 115 N. Village Ave. R. V. C. 5352.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

YOUNG man desires position with New York decorator or with furniture house as salesman; previous experience. Write Box C-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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AMERICAN MAGAZINE
or GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
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Ask for our "Magic Book of Magazine Bargains"
HARRY C. ALEXANDER
MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE
Glens Falls, New York

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HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 3 West 8th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

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LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO. N. Starey, Mgr. 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907. Uni. 3795-W.

PART LOAD wanted to and full load from New York City; vicinity or en route; Dec. 10 or 11. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

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No money down, just pay as rent; new houses, 5-room bungalow, 6-room single, 2-family 5-5 white kitchens, gray stoves, steam heaters, separate entrance, 2-car garage, wonderful new road, 25 minutes to city; price very low. Tel. Rand. 0661.

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NEWTON, MASS.—My home is comfortable, attractive and well recommended; warm, sunny rooms; good food and quiet environment. 115 Grasmere St., Newton North 1751.

ROOM with board, near station; garage if wanted. 136 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, New York. Tel. Oakwood 3359.

Local Classified

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Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
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HARTFORD, CONN.—Delightfully sunny, homelike room, near bath; splendid for business man; garage; breakfasts. Phone 5-5778, 463 Broadview Terrace.

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N. Y. C.—Room with dinners in club residence, or share economically; also attractive accommodations for small group. Circle 7-5933.

N. Y. C., 536 W. 113th St.—Attractive, unobstructed, light, modern; references; business man, woman. Cathedral 8-4268 (Apt. 72). DREW.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION—Cultured, adaptable, long experienced; excellent references. Write Box B-65, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE — An Englishman with 35 years' general experience is immediately available for an important post anywhere in the world; experience includes 21 years with an important British American Corporation in which he passed through every phase of the business up to the Board of Directors; highest references. Address Suite 900, 268 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman, having held responsible business positions, would like to serve in a position of trust in any capacity. Box X-77, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GOVERNESS, French, English, etc., experienced, pleasant, wishes position. Write Box H-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HEAD bookkeeper take full charge office; honest, willing worker; chain stores experience; references. IDAIRE, 20 East 46th St., N. Y. C.

INTERIOR decorator wishes position in any kindred line; knowledge office routine. Write Box C-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City. Tel. Newtown 9-2272.

LADY'S maid speaking French, English, German and Italian; good packer; American passport; wishes position. Write Box H-47, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LEDGER CLERK-TYPIST wishes position; 3 years' experience; capable; teachable. Box X-76, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, capable, trustworthy, conscientious. Write Box W-47, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG lady, refined, educated, desires position as companion to lady; part time or evenings; exchange room and board; best references. Call mornings, Academy 2-2912 (N. Y. C.)

YOUNG woman, former bank employee, desires position as companion or secretary-companion. Write Box W-44, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman, former office employee, desires position caring for children, city or suburbs. Write Box W-46, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG LADY, bookkeeper-typist, also general office work. Write Box G-25, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STUDIOS TO LET

MUSIC studio for rent; reasonable; new Baby Grand Piano. BARMORE, 121 Madison Ave., New York City. Bo. 4-3185.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Piano, class and private. JANET WILLIAMS, pupil of Leschetizky and Godowsky. 1729 Caton Ave. Buckminster 2-0425.

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SEE PAGE 14

HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL

Ohio

WE LIKE THE HOTEL BUSINESS

Every one of us, from doorman and bus-boy to manager. That explains why you find no grudging service here, but instead a hearty, friendly desire to see to it that you enjoy your stay in our hotel. ● As to equipment and facilities—everything you could expect of the most modern hotel in Cleveland. ● On the Public Square, connected with Cleveland's new Union Passenger Terminal.

1000 rooms. 150 of them at $3.

HOTEL CLEVELAND

IN THE SHIP LANES

INDICATIONS point to increased patronage this winter on many cruises scheduled for the coming season. Mr. James Boring, president of the travel company of that name, recently said that bookings for numerous trips which he is promoting show increases which denote the probability of a larger volume of traffic in many directions. He added that all signs pointed to a definite improvement in business conditions, with the expectation that normal travel will be reflected in a short time.

Mr. David Lindsay, assistant passenger traffic manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said the cruises scheduled by that company for the winter season are showing satisfactory advance bookings, and he also believes that travel will be substantial in volume this winter.

The great number of winter cruises to the West Indies, however, are causing many steamship officials to question whether all can be successfully operated. The field is a fertile one, and this very fact has encouraged all lines to send their best ships to the West Indies on cruises of varying duration, with the results that intensive exploitation will be necessary to assure a full load for each ship.

Rates Cut

The Dollar Line and the Panama Pacific Line have both decided to retain the summer rates between New York and Los Angeles or San Francisco during the entire winter season. As an example of the bargains available, the Dollar Line offers rooms with private bath for as low as $250. That company also is offering round trips from New York to Havana, leaving New York on Thursday, on the regular sailings of the "President" ships, passengers leaving the vessel at Havana, and picking up the eastbound sailings of the same line three days later. The round-trip steamship fare is $110.

Motion Picture Advertising

Following successful use of a motion picture film designed to show shippers how cargo is handled from receipt to discharge, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has recently completed a new talking picture entitled "Intercoastal Cargo." The film is the first of its type ever prepared by a freight line, and not only depicts the methods of cargo-handling, but gives close-ups of notable structures at the harbors used by the company, and views of the trip through the Panama Canal. The film is shown free to any interested parties.

Cost of Food

Transatlantic steamship lines are providing so extensive a cuisine that the cost of food is a substantial item in the handling of first-class passengers. A recent estimate by Mr. L. J. Schumacher, a food control analyst, indicated that from 7 to 11 per cent of the ticket price is spent in feeding the passenger, this averaging from $18 to $30 per person for a six-day crossing, not counting labor costs of preparation and service.

It is customary on most first-class liners not only to offer a complete menu but to serve any special dishes requested by passengers which are not listed Thus, a considerable amount of extra food must constantly be kept on hand and prepared, and the waste is considerable.

Mr. Schumacher stated that the steamship Leviathan of the United States Lines spends an average of $1,000,000 a year for food if the vessel is 70 per cent occupied, and that this expenditure could be cut 25 per cent, with no great diminution in the cuisine offered, if it were not for the excessive competition which forces all lines to devote a large sum to food costs.

Canadian Pacific Schedules

Invading New York with the heaviest schedule of sailings offered from that port, the Canadian Pacific steamships will have 39 departures, and an equal number of arrivals during the winter season. It is evident that the Canadian Pacific has definitely determined to capture the cream of the Bermuda traffic with its two 20,000-ton cabin-class transatlantic ships, the Duchesses of Atholl and York, maintaining semi-weekly services from January until April. These vessels will leave New York at 3:30 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, reaching Hamilton, Bermuda, the second morning, thus offering a faster schedule than was heretofore provided.

The steamship Empress of Britain already has left New York on her world cruise, and the Empress of Australia has sailed for a West Indies voyage, the Duchess of Bedford to alternate with her in such cruises during the winter.

Steamship Schedules

The Holland-America Line has provided a series of popular plays to be offered in connection with the West Indies cruises of the steamship Statendam. The first voyage of this ship is scheduled from New York Dec. 19 and will be followed by several other similar cruises, to be supplemented by those of the steamships Volendam and Veendam.

The interest manifested in the cruise to Mexico, South America and the West Indies being promoted by the Cunard Line and Raymond-Whitcomb, Inc., has been such as to result in the substitution of the steamship Carinthia for the Samaria, which was originally scheduled. The cruise will leave New York Feb. 6, with calls at Havana, Vera Cruz, Panama Canal and South American ports in Brazil and Uruguay, with an optional extension to Argentina, and at the West Indies returning. The rates have been reduced 50 per cent for this tour.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 10

Deutschland, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Cherbourg, Bremen; President McKinley, for Orient via California ports.

Friday, Dec. 11

American Farmer, United States, for London; Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Laconia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; El Salvadore, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Saturday, Dec. 12

Roma, N. G. I., for Palermo, Villefranche, Genoa; Cedric, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Caledonia, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow; Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; California, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America; Ecuador, Grace, for west coast South America; Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Tuesday, Dec. 15

Exochorda, American Export, for Marseilles, Naples, Beirut; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; New Amsterdam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam.

Wednesday, Dec. 16

American Importer, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Europa, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; New York, Hamburg, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

FROM BOSTON

Friday, Dec. 11

Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Saturday, Dec. 12

Laconia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

Sunday, Dec. 13

Cedric, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Dec. 10

Tatsuta Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, Dec. 11

President Pierce, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Teresa, Grace, for New York.

Wednesday, Dec. 16

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Dec. 12

Santa Teresa, Grace, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Dec. 12

President Taft, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, Dec. 10

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Roma, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples.

Friday, Dec. 11

New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg; Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Dec. 12

American Importer, United States, from Hamburg; Statendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Sunday, Dec. 13

Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton, Halifax.

Monday, Dec. 14

America Trader, United States, from London; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Galway, Halifax; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Carinthia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Dec 15

St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Halifax; Olympic, White Star, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, Dec. 16

Excalibur, American Export, from Mediterranean ports; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Malolo, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Monday, Dec. 14

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Jackson, Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

Tuesday, Dec. 15

President Lincoln, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Dec. 12

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from New York; President Jackson, Dollar, from New York, for Orient.

DUE SEATTLE

Thursday, Dec. 10

Yokohama Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

Tuesday, Dec. 15

President Jefferson, Dollar, from Orient.

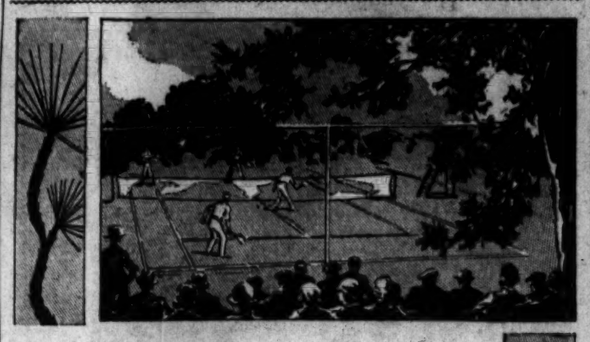
AUSTRALIAN HORSE CARNIVAL PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In view of the success of the recent horse carnival in this city, it has been decided to have an annual carnival the last Saturday in September There will be three or four gymkhanas in selected suburbs.

It is said that there is a growing demand for farriers' leather aprons and also for the large bellows "that provoke the glowing forge." The contention is that there is room on the roads for both the horse and the motorcar.

North Carolina



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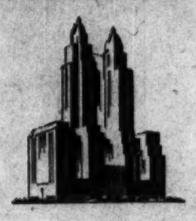

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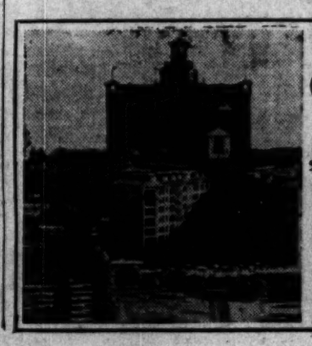

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ALLAN GRAHAM & CO.
Snappy Men's Wear
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Specializing in Better Homes in the Good Localities.
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A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets.

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Successors to
F. E. MAXWELL & CO.
473 VITRE STREET, WEST
MONTREAL, QUE.

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Fresh supply of cut flowers daily.
Careful attention to each order
Prompt delivery.
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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

SMALL HOTELS AND PENSIONS IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

Albany Hotel
LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2, ENG.
Telephone Paddington 7636

Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No extras.

"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Sandringham — Private hotel facing sea; excellent cuisine; comfort & warmth; terms moderate.

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BRANKSOME DENE HOTEL
(Food Reform, Entirely Vegetarian)
Delightful grounds; central heating; hot & cold water in all bedrooms; lift; tennis, billiards, ballroom, etc.
Apply Manageress. Telegrams 'Branksome Dene' Telephones 4110 & 4196

BOURNEMOUTH. Phone 886
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THE "IDEAL HOME" for THE WINTER
Only 8 minutes' walk from new church & sea; modern equipment, every convenience, hot & cold running water; reduced rates for winter & spring; readers of this paper welcomed. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykell Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds, near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot & cold running water & gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Branksome Wood Road—Comfortable board-residence from 47/6 weekly; also private rooms; south aspect, overlooking pleasure gardens; central, near square & golf links

BOURNEMOUTH, SOMERSET HOUSE HOTEL, DURLEY CHINE RD.—Close sea; tennis, beautiful gardens; south aspect; bedrooms gas fires; tariff. Props., Mr. & Mrs. G. Taylor.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cable: "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 259.

BOURNEMOUTH, "Benhilton," Caryefort Rd.—Select board residence, south bedrooms, separate tables, every comfort; near Christian Science church; winter terms 35/-.

BOURNEMOUTH (nr.) Burnbrae Guest House —Near buses & golf links; garage; special winter terms. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Guest house, home comforts; near sea and buses. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON. 36 Sackville Gardens, Hove. Tel. Hove 3812.

EASTBOURNE—Superior guest house; quiet, comfortable; generous cuisine; tennis lawns; close Christian Science church, Devonshire Park, sea, golf links; special winter terms. Proprietor, Severn House, 33 Jevington Gardens.

EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Ideal position, facing sea; hot & cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires, central heating. Tel. 797. Winter terms from 2½ gns.

HARROGATE, PEMBROKE HOTEL
Queen Parade. Tel. 2956. Residence or holidays. Quiet reading room for study. Tennis. Garage. Prop. MRS. C. R. WALKER-WOOD.

Hotel Constance
23 & 24, Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2

To those seeking a peaceful home in luxurious surroundings the individual atmosphere of this hotel will be particularly welcome. Beautifully furnished public rooms with generous coal fires. Bedrooms with running hot and cold water and gas fires. Thoughtfully varied food and exceptionally willing service. Midway between two Christian Science churches. Electric lift. Central heating. Night porter. From 3½ guineas inclusive. 'Phone Paddington 8083.

ILKLEY, TARN HOUSE
Adjoining Moors; superior board residence; guests received from 8/- a day. Tel. 167.

LAKE DISTRICT, Victoria Hotel, Buttermere —Balconied rooms overlooking lakes and mountains, running water, electric light; 25% reduction for winter.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 5239

LONDON
SAYESCOURT HOTEL
4 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
A beautiful and most comfortable private residential, personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat, constant hot water, gas fires all bedrooms; within a minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central for all parts; inclusive terms from 3 gns. single, 6 gns. double. Park 2640.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge; constant hot water; single from 15/-, double 4 gns. Resident proprietor.

LONDON, LURGAN HOTEL, 113/115 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S. W. 7; centrally situated; en pension from 2½ gns.; inspection invited; write for tariff.

LYME REGIS. The Bay Hotel
Radiator & hot & cold running water in bedroom. ECONOMY TERMS 3½ gns.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, The Regent—Private residential hotel; superior board residence; electric lighting, central heating; large garden. 55, 57 & 59 Osborne Road, Jesmond. Telephone Jesmond 906.

OXFORD, Bridge House Private Hotel, Botley Road—Highly recommended for every comfort; excellent cuisine; central heating. Phone 3473, terms from 10/6 day inclusive.

PAIGNTON, DEVONSHIRE—Board residence, or winter apartments; 1 ground floor bedroom; excellent cuisine; 1 minute sea; terms moderate. THE MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road. Phone 57101.

ENGLAND

PATRICKSON'S HOTEL
Palace Houses, Bayswater Road, London, W. 2. Park 6447. From 35/- daily; 4 gns. weekly.

SIMLA COURT
PERFECTLY situated, well furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot and cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table. 12/- per day; 3 to 5 gns. per week.
14 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 3478

SOUTHPORT, Normanhurst, 15 Lord St. West—Highly recommended; near Christian Science church; central position; every comfort, gas fires. Telephone 848711.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; very central; good catering; lift; night porter. 'Phone 3863.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Hotel—Central heating, gas fires; highly recommended for quiet, restful holiday; near Christian Science churches. Telephone 300011.

SOUTHPORT—CLIFTON HOTEL
Promenade; garage 20 cars; central heating; ideally situated. Telegrams "Marine." Tel. 4141.

SOUTHPORT, Dunrowan Private Hotel—Quiet, comfortable home; special winter terms. Tariff PROUDFOOT. Tel. 2737.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON 4 MILES
Rest, comfort, peace; country mansion; beautiful home; 46 acres; charming grounds; 20 bedrooms; autumn terms from 2½ gns.; special Christmas program; immediate booking advisable. MR. & MRS. G. A. GRAVES, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

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GOOD CUISINE!
All these can be had at a moderate cost at the
Royal Court Hotel
SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S. W. 1
FULL SOUTH
120 rooms with hot & cold water, central heating & phone. 2 lifts.
Single from 8s. With Private bath from 4s.
Double from 15s. With Private bath from 21s.
FRENCH RESTAURANT
Special reduced Tariff for Week-ends & Residence.
Adjacent to Christian Science church.
Personal supervision of Mr. A. Wild, late General Manager Continental and Mena House Hotels, Cairo and Baur au Lac, Zurich.

FRANCE

FRANCE, near Paris—Beautifully furnished home, every modern comfort, refined cuisine; charming garden; facing south; private bathrooms.
"LA ROSERAIE"
65, rue Corot or 32, Rue Pradier, Ville d'Avray (S.-&-O). Tel.: Chaville 380.

PARIS—Elegant private home shared with those desiring harmonious atmosphere; with or without splendid cuisine; transportation facilities. BARONNE M. de ROPP, 27 Avenue de Lamballe, Paris 16ème.

PARIS—Charming rooms, garden, modern comfort, piano, excellent cuisine; suitable young girls; French and German taught and spoken. SOMOFF, 84 rue Chardon-Lagache. Tel. Auteuil 71-91.

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BERLIN—HOTEL PREUSSISCHER HOF
Propr. B. Ulbricht. Stresemann Str. 48
Anhalter Station. Every convenience.

BERLIN—HOTEL DESSAUER HOF
Stresemann Str. 95, vis-à-vis Europa Haus. Reasonable charges.

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FREMDENHEIM ST. HUBERTUS
Bes. M. Gebauer Tel. 196
Zimmer mit und ohne Pension
Rooms with and without board

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Rooms with and without board.
Bielefeld, Melanchthonstr. 27. Tel. 3832.

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BERLIN—Westend Hotel, Stresemann Str. 113 am Potsdamerplatz. Running water in every room.

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HOTEL d'ITALIE — ROME
"The up-to-date family hotel you are looking for"

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HOTEL PENSION "COSY"
Modern bedrooms with telephone and hot running water. Bath. Lunch and dinner guests received.
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The British & American Hotel
Avenue des Alpes—Avenue d'Evian
First-Class Family Hotel near centre of town. View over the lake. Baths & running water. Quiet position.
H. Stierlin, *Managing Proprietor*

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HOTEL EUROPE
Comfortable Family Hotel
Moderate terms. J. Bettschen

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APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Apartments and board residence; home from home; every convenience; terms moderate. HALL, 3, Bank Square, Promenade.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

TORQUAY. "Parnborough," Castle Road—Board residence, home comforts; most suitable for winter residence; personal supervision; tariff on application. Phone 3178 Proprietors P. & A. COX.

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SWITZERLAND
LAKE GENEVA
EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES
RELIABLE HOME—Ideal for Children
Loving and Efficient Supervision
Language—Music—Sports
(Christian Scientists preferred)
Prospectus—MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux, (Lake Geneva), or apply Suite 1107, 130 W. 42, New York City.

NORTH ENGLAND—Couple would like to give country home to young child for winter. Box M-886, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-3706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 43.71
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.606
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7183
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CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
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Other Than United States and Canada

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PIANO, Bechstein Boudoir Grand — Perfect condition, as new. Apply GODFREY, Seacroft, Scarborough.

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BOOKKEEPER (22) desires progressive commercial position; R. S. A. advance certifs. bookkeeping, English, commerce, 5 years industrial & 2 years accounting general experience. Box M-812, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GENTLEMAN, 20 years' sound, commercial experience, seeks postion of trust, any district; highest credentials. ANYON, 51 Worth Crescent, Stourport, Worcs.

LADY, experienced in giving special care & attention, day or night, seeks post, with Christian Scientist preferred; good references. Box M-696, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

SOLICITOR, LL.B., admitted pre-war, desires managing or conveyancing clerkship; experience in Manchester and South of England. Box M-899, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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GLASGOW—To let in modern flat west, 1 or 2 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; no service; use kitchen; quiet, convenient. "X 9," c/o Miss Gibb, 152 Renfrew St., C. 2.

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J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Tel. 603
For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever Shoes

W. MARSHALL
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR

Pleasant View, Mayfield Road, Blacon Chester.
Tel. 314x5

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Printing & Bookbinding
CIRCULARS. ENVELOPES.
LECTURE PRINTING. LETTER HEADS.
ECKERSLEYS (Manchester) Ltd.
Auburn Works, Wellington Road North, STOCKPORT
Telephones 3095 and 3096 Stockport
Good range of 1932 Business Calendars now ready. Please ask to see specimen of our Lecture Poster.

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The Great Moor Men's & Boys' Outfitter
Useful Presents for Christmas and New Year
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Chatterions DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE Stockport.

DERBYSHIRE

BUXTON

High Class Butcher
Tel. 404
Frank Simpson
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MARKET STREET

DERBY

LADIES
A Happy & Bear Brand Christmas to You All
Agent: Mr. D. V. FARDELL
36 Broughton Drive, Wollaton Park
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T. VAUGHAN & SON Ltd.
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailors
Suits from £5.5.0
WARDWICK, DERBY

JOHN ROE & CO.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumes
Variety of Christmas Novelties
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Agent for "K," "Lotu & Delta" Footwear. Personal attention.

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Granolithic & Cement Work
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Repairs a Speciality
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Phone 3197

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TELEPHONE 348
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Gowns, Lingerie, Bespoke Tailoring
Lotus & Delta Shoes
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CROMPTONS
Home Furnishers & Bedding Manufacturers
Smart and Useful Gifts
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Draper & Milliner
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and 136, Blackburn Rd., Accrington

KNIGHTS
Milliners
9, Blackburn Rd., Accrington

EDWARD DOOLEY
DECORATOR
152 Burnley Road, Accrington
Tel. 3078

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY PRICE SERVICE
GUNSTONE'S BISCUITS
192, Blackburn Rd. & 50 Abbey St.

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON
(Continued)

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From 5 guineas to 50 guineas
Delivered on receipt of first instalment
Send P. C. for particulars.
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"OLD BLEACH" LINENS for CHRISTMAS GIFTS
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General Contractor, Joiner, etc.
Marl Terrace Saw Mills
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Tel. 2808

R. McKNO
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailor
92, BLACKBURN RD. (Gentlemen)
3, STATION RD. (Ladies)

PEEL CAFE
(Proprietors: A. A. & L. Price)
Pastrycooks and Confectioners
14, Peel Street, Accrington

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JOAN
Millinery, Gowns, Lingerie, Hosiery and Knitwear
3 & 4 PALLADIUM BLDGS.
BLACKPOOL Phone 41504

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Complete "Home" Furnishers
Visiting friends will find gorgeous Presents in Pewter, China, Glass & Art Goods at reasonable prices. Central Depot—opposite St. John's Church, 95 Church St., & 337 Whitegate Drive.

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GEORGE HENRY LEE AND COMPANY LIMITED

Where Christmas Is Christmas
Liverpool's Lowest Prices
Quality considered

Everything for Music
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR
PIANOS
by Steinway, Bechstein, Chappell, Rogers, Challen, Broadwood, Allison, Angelus, Marshall, Rose, Hopkinson, etc.
OVER 200 ON VIEW
Latest Gramophones, Radio Sets, Radio Gramophones.
Free Home Demonstrations. Complete stock of music & records.
RUSHWORTH & DREAPER, 11-17 Islington

SALE
WILL YOU WRITE?
to Mrs. DAVIES
late Mrs. Bolton, Outfitter for well dressed ladies, of
OSWALD RD., OSWESTRY
giving names and addresses of your friends and yourself.
Mrs. Davies is to have another exhibition in Liverpool early in January and intends to sell a large stock of coats, hats, gowns, etc., at practically cost price.
Mrs. Davies would like to send invitation cards to you and your friends. Full particulars in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 22nd. You really would be wise to wait for this event!

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FIRST FOR FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNITURE, AND FURNISHINGS
Owen Owen Ltd
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

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COOPER'S CAFE
In pleasant surroundings, you may have delightful, inexpensive luncheons or teas, served daintily and efficiently. Delicious iced confections of every variety are a particular attraction.
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W. Litherland & Co. Ltd.
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SPECIAL CHRISTMAS DISPLAY of GLASS AND CHINA
Copeland-Spode, Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, etc.

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Invite Connoisseurs and Collectors to inspect their stock of OLD ENGLISH SILVER Bric-a-brac, quaint things, jewelry, etc.
6 and 8 MOUNT PLEASANT
(Close by Midland Adelphi Hotel)
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Book Bags—Covers
Fancy Leather Goods
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New Branch
16 Sea View Road, Wallasey

HOLGATE'S Ironmongers Ltd.
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS BRUSHWARE
CUTLERY—ENAMELWARE
LOCKSMITHS—GASFITTERS
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Leather Lane off Dale St., Liverpool
Opposite North John St. Phone 5386 Central.

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Tel. Royal 4432 Furnishing Expert
Cooper's Buildings, 12 Church Street
Padeten fabrics for Furnishing. Easy Chairs, Carpets & Rugs. Settees. Cosy Beddina. Huckaback & Linen Towels. Bed Linens. British 50" Padeten Velour 6/9 per yard

DOROTHY SHEPPARD
GOWN SPECIALIST
RIGBYS BLDGS. (1st Floor)
21 DALE STREET Bank 911

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
A Few Suggestions
Toilet Soap. Manicure Sets. Perfumes. Razors & Blades. Bath Salts. Cameras, etc.
Clay & Abraham Ltd.
87 BOLD STREET 18 LORD STREET
23 TITHEBARN STREET

J. COLLINSON & CO.
34-36 BOLD ST. Phone Royal 3618
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
SLIPPERS make an acceptable CHRISTMAS GIFT

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W. A. PICKERING
Decorator
24, ROSSALL ROAD, ANSDELL
Every house needs beautifying—please telephone Lytham 38

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Redfern's Christmas Display
includes
POTTER & MOORE'S
MITCHAM LAVENDER WATER
LADIES HANDBAGS
MANICURE CASES
SAFETY RAZORS
FOUNTAIN PENS
TOILET SETS
DRESSING CASES
COLLAR BOXES
HAIR BRUSHES
Catalogue Free on Request
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EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials, Made Entirely by Us in New Workshops.
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring. All Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10.0
Two Acres of Showrooms.
J. and J. SHAW Ltd.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester
Also at Compton Furnishing Co., Ltd. Bassnett Street, Liverpool

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Standard and Portable Machines.
New and Second-Hand
Carbons and Ribbons for all machines
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Loose Leaf Books of every type
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ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
Commercial Stationers
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(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions and Home Furnishings
RESTAURANT
ST. ANN'S PLACE . MANCHESTER

Christmas Gifts *for MEN*
Silk Neckties, Warm Gloves
Dressing Gowns, etc.
RICKARDS
20 Old Millgate, Manchester

"Queen" Shoes Royal Quality
J. Edwards & Son Ltd.
61 Deansgate Manchester
Established 100 Years

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GIFTS FROM
VIVIAN GRANT Ltd.
Pianos—Radio—Gramophones, Records, & *everything for Music.*
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J. BROOKFIELD
COSTUMIER
COATS (from 6 gns.) GOWNS (from 3 gns.)
FURS, etc.
Albany Chambers
20 St. Anns Square, Manchester
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Motor Cars Bought & Sold
(New and Second-hand)
Any Make of Car Supplied for Cash, or on Deferred Terms
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CARS FOR HIRE with or without driver
WM. HEWERDINE
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The Manchester Supply Co.
(L. Oldroyd)
20 COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER
Splendid values in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Stockings and Underwear, Sheets, Blankets, and General Household Linens.
Call and inspect our stock or ask for Catalogue.

P. BARLOW & SON
Joiners, Builders & Contractors
Warehouse & Office Fitters, etc.
7 Richmond St. & 4 Canal St. (Minshull St.) Manchester
Phone Cen. 6875. Repairs promptly attended to.

G. A. HAWKES
Typewriter Carbons, Ribbons, & Office Supplies.
Printing and Bookbinding.
Red Circle Posters and other Lecture Printing a speciality.
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MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Walmsley & Son

A Walmsley Umbrella makes a most useful and desirable Christmas Gift

Ladies' Umbrellas in all the newest designs

Gentlemen's Umbrellas in great variety

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CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS

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THE NEW FORD

a car of beautiful lines and ultra-modern equipment for comfort and smooth-running.

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OLD TRAFFORD, M/CR
Phone: Trafford Park 1976
City Depot: Peter Street
City 0086 and 7972

A. ROLL'S RESTAURANT
ALBERT SQUARE
(Entrance 44 Brazennose St.)—Also
SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
29/31 OXFORD STREET
Proprietor, A. ROLL
and
SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE
Three very popular restaurants catering for the refined taste of ladies and gentlemen at moderate charges.
Open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

PRESTON

C. SEWARD & CO.
Central Heating Specialists
WEST VIEW, PRESTON
SCIENTIFIC HEATING
Expert Knowledge and Experience are at your Service.

ROCHDALE

For your next Burberry or Aquatite

TRY THE

ROCHDALE RUBBER CO.
Largest Selection in Town
Makers of Leather Coats of Distinction
17 DRAKE ST., ROCHDALE Tel. 3768

All Wool Blankets of Good Quality
Mail orders promptly attended to.
FRED PRIOR
127 Falinge Road, Rochdale

J. T. BOOTH & SON
Boots and Shoes
Up-to-date foot comfort service.
Good repairs a speciality.
18 EMMA ST. & 124 SPOTLAND ROAD
ROCHDALE

JAYS
FURNISHING STORES
BAILLIE ST., ROCHDALE
GOOD FURNITURE at
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Millipede
(Julus terrestris)

Where: Temperate regions. Larger species are commonly found in the tropics, an Indian variety reaching the greatest size.

Distinguishing features: Generally about an inch in length, has 24 to 100 segments, each with a pair of appendages or legs; mouthparts are a pair of mandibles and a pair of maxillae; antennæ generally present; each segment contains a pair of scent glands, one on each side.

Formerly there was no distinction made between centipedes and millipedes. These two groups were known to zoölogists as *diplopods* and *chilopods*, respectively, the latter having been discovered to be closely allied to the insects, much more so than the millipedes.

Living in the earth beneath stones, sticks of decaying wood, dead leaves, or other fallen objects, millipedes appear to be diminutive centipedes, but on closer examination it will be found that not only do they move more slowly, and possess more than twice as many legs, but instead of doubling their speed in the attempt to get to some hiding place when touched, they immediately stop and coil themselves in a spiral, lying on their side and tucking the legs in toward the center. Movement is executed with the numerous pairs of delicate feet which look like fine threads moving in a succession of waves.

The newly hatched young have a smaller number of appendages than an adult and do not receive the full number until after several molts.

The name of *diplopods* or "double foot" is suggested by the fact that the segments appear to be double and furnished with twice as many legs as is normal to the group. Inasmuch as others of similar nature, apparently with half as many legs were called "centipedes" despite the fact that the actual number falls short of 100, these creatures were dubbed "millipedes," or "thousand-legs." Unlike some of the centipedes, these tiny myriapods are entirely harmless. For food they subsist on decaying animal and vegetable matter.

In Lighter Vein

Nebelspalter, Zurich

The Chauffeur Takes Baby for an Airing.

Courageous

She was very well dressed, and, as she walked into the fashionable milliner's shop the manageress herself came forward to serve her.

"I see by your advertisement," she said, "that you have just received 2000 hats from Paris."

"Yes, madam," the respectful manageress informed her.

"Good!" said the girl, taking off her hat. "I wish to try them on."—*Pearson's.*

No Change

Men will wear brown this winter, says a stylist.

They will if they did last winter.—*Life.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Sunday (M. H. S.)—According to the authority accepted by this newspaper, "Sunday" is pronounced as spelled, *Sun'-day*, with *u* short and *a* "quick-long," as in *mandate*.

This seems an appropriate place to delve a bit further into the "quick-long" *a* which is represented in Webster as an *a* with an inverted T over it. Webster says it is the *a* we find in *senate*; but, unfortunately, one is continually hearing this word pronounced *senit*. Small wonder, then, that well-intentioned persons pronounce "surface" as *sur'-fis*, "legitimate" as *le-jit'-i-mit*, "preface" as *pref'-is*, "temperate" as *tem'-per-it*, etc.

The long *a* is represented by Webster as an *a* with a horizontal line over it. This *a*, as in *lace*, is sustained and has a tendency to vanish through the *e* sound. If the long *a* is cut off at the vanishing point (indicated among the diacritical marks by a perpendicular line dropping to the center of the horizontal line), the *a* retains all the initial qualities of the long *a*, lacking only the quantity, and we give it the descriptive name of "quick-long."

The "quick-long" *a* never appears in a syllable calling for principal accent, but in Webster's "Vocabulary of Rimes," words with final syllables containing the "quick-long" *a* are rimed with words with the long *a*.

A Quotation for Today

TO HIM nothing is possible who is always dreaming of his past possibilities.
—CARLYLE.

What They Say

Faith

"Faith is a much truer attitude to take toward men and events than doubt."—*Chester B. Emerson.*

Yes, Squarely!

"It is always stimulating to look squarely at a difficulty."—*Marvin H. Harrison.*

Brevities

Detroit News: "If all the pumpkins in the country were put into a pie three feet thick, it would be 1½ miles in diameter," says a statistician. And we'll take cherry.

Cincinnati Enquirer: G. Bernard Shaw positively loved Russia, but you notice he's back in a country where they pay cash for literary work.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

York, Penna.

LITTLE Susan had a bright silver dollar given her. She asked her father to change it into dimes.

"Very well," replied her father, "but why do you want me to do that?"

"So I can get the Lord's part out of it," was the earnest reply.

After receiving the dimes she picked out one and said, "There, I will keep that until Sunday."

On Sunday, however, she dropped two dimes into the collection box.

"Why, Susan," said her father, "I thought you were planning to give just a tenth."

"One-tenth *belongs* to Him," whispered Susan, "and I can't give what is His already. So, to really give anything," she added, "I must put in something of mine."

Did You Know That—

Cleveland's city managership plan, recently defeated, was tried for seven years?

The United States Government has a perpetual lease on the Canal Zone, owned by the Republic of Panama?

Dahlias were originally imported into the United States with the intention of using the roots for food purposes?

Worth Knowing

A COURSE IN CANOEING IS TAUGHT AT THE TEXAS STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The Children's Corner

Fidelis Finds His Master

LONG years ago, in 1582, Leonhard Zollikofer, one of the magistrates of St. Gallen, Switz., was sent to Paris on some official business for his country. "Take good care of Fidelis," he said to his wife, when he left

Fidelis, a beautiful pointer dog, was a highly esteemed member of the family, and he knew it, for his master never went out for a stroll or ride without him. So we must not wonder that, when Herr Zollikofer left for Paris, Fidelis considered it his special duty as well as privilege to accompany his master. As he could not be convinced to stay at home voluntarily and keep his mistress company, he had to be tied up. He that from puppyhood had been accustomed to enjoy perfect freedom had now to live the sad life of a prisoner! Neither his mistress's caress nor the servants' encouraging words could induce him to be happy or to eat more than a few occasional bits.

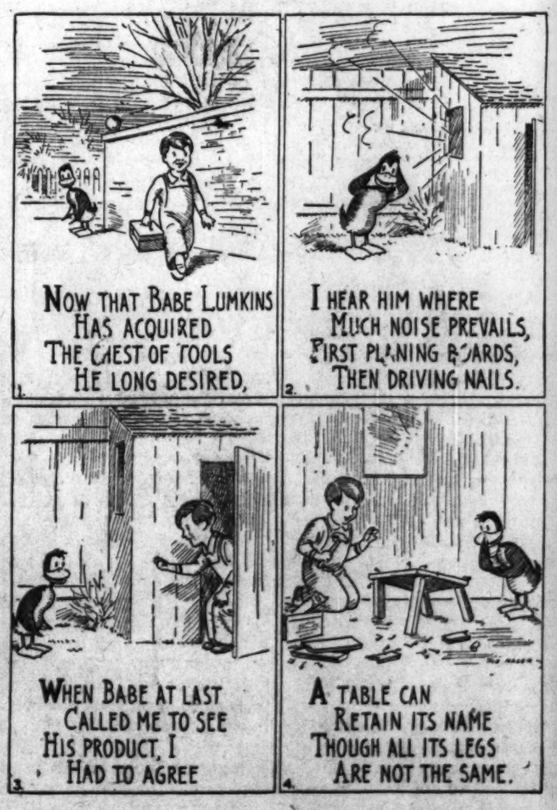
A fortnight had elapsed since Herr Zollikofer's departure, and his wife felt sure that it was quite safe to restore Fidelis to the freedom of his former life. The faithful animal, though half starved, bounded away to search for his master, from room to room, and over the grounds. Finally when evening came his mistress called for him in vain, for he was nowhere to be found. A number of trustworthy men were sent out in all directions to fetch the dog back, but they returned without Fidelis.

Some days later a boy came to the door and asked to see the mistress of the house. He handed her a letter from Herr Burckhard of Bâle, an old friend of the Zollikofer family. This letter said that on his way to Paris Herr Zollikofer had called on his friend at Bâle and—16 days later—Fidelis had called there, too. After some days the dog arrived in Paris perfectly safe, and found his master, just when the delegates of Switzerland were going to be solemnly introduced to His Majesty, King Henry III of France. And Fidelis was introduced with them.

On his way home Herr Zollikofer heard that at every inn where he had stopped during his journey to Paris, Fidelis had made a stop, too, without missing one of them and without allowing anybody to detain him.

Fidelis's master later became the owner of the Castle of Altenklingen, and in its valuable collection of pictures is an oil painting representing master and dog at the moment of their being reunited in Paris. As comparatively few people can visit the Castle of Altenklingen or come in contact with the old Swiss almanachs that tell of Fidelis, this story is meant to help keep his memory alive. Does he not deserve it?

The Adventures of Waddles



Hockey Puzzle

Hockey season is here. Starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, spell the names of four things essential to a game of hockey.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Islands Puzzle: Channel, Japan, Shetland, Manhattan.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Back to Common Sense

IT HAS taken thirteen years for the world to get back to a common sense view of the results of the great war. When that orgy of destructiveness had ended in Europe, it should have been obvious that the most serious efforts were needed to effect a return to normalcy. Economy, hard work, caution, a steady rebuilding of shattered prosperity, and the resolute erection of peace machinery unquestionably were called for. But so great was the relief that many countries which most felt the disaster of the war years embarked on a light-hearted course of extravagance.

Throughout Europe — to say nothing of America—national budgets which had been bloated by the war were kept on an impossible scale. They had doubled, trebled, or quadrupled in a few years. There were immense national and international debts which, at the best, it would be difficult to pay, if they could be paid at all. There were indeed defaults, partial and complete bankruptcy, the devaluing of currencies, but immediately budgets were re-established in their most onerous form. There was inflation, an abuse of the credit system, a fictitious prosperity in countries which were faced by ruin. There was growing unemployment and disequilibrium; but retrenchment and reform were not applied.

Undoubtedly there were serious efforts to prevent a recurrence of catastrophe by the erection of peace machinery and a growing consciousness of the need for coöperation. Yet, side by side with the development of these international bodies, antagonistic policies were pursued, alliances were made, tariffs were augmented, military expenditure tended to rise, and generally there was a struggle between the international and the national conceptions of world organization.

Now the world has reached the point where it must get back to stability. In country after country, this necessity is being recognized. Great Britain is making a highly commendable effort; France and Italy realize that many things must be done; Germany, it is hoped, will at last find the balance between its means and its achievements.

Yet it is to be objected that some of these efforts of the nations are too narrowly nationalistic in character and do not pay sufficient heed to the problems of their neighbors. An opportunity is presenting itself to tackle in an international way two of the chief questions—the economic question and the question of armaments—and it is to be trusted that the opportunity will be seized. On right solutions in the near future much will depend. The vast problem of international indebtedness, with which tariffs are closely related, and the vital problem of wasteful and destructive armaments must be considered far more earnestly than they have ever been considered before, and no selfish concept of national interests, or supposed interests, should be allowed to stand in the way of a solution.

It has taken thirteen years to arrive at this stage. The world cannot afford to wait another thirteen years to arrive at the next stage. It should not have to wait two years. Nor one. The problems are urgent and imperative.

Spain Completes a Foundation

SPAIN is to be congratulated on the completion of her new Constitution. This legal foundation for the Spanish Republic brings that nation into line with modern countries, and indeed in some respects puts Spain ahead of its two Latin neighbors, France and Italy.

At last Spain is in a full sense a Republic. In itself, however, this change, though tremendous, would be insufficient. There are backward republics as there are progressive monarchies. Happily, the Spanish Constitution is well constructed. It is advanced, but not extremist. The Cabinet will draw its powers from the President, but will be responsible to the Cortes, and the Cortes will be elected by universal suffrage.

And universal suffrage is not a misnomer, as in some countries. The vote is given to women as well as men on precisely the same terms, despite some sophisticated pleading that women might be more susceptible to reactionary clerical influences and have a sentimental interest in reverting to monarchy.

There have been predictions that difficulties would arise out of the separation of church and state, but these difficulties have not attained more than a minor character. Opinion was overwhelmingly for the complete exclusion of ecclesiastical organizations from national politics. Religious freedom has been truly established and Spain thus relieved of a centuries-old incubus.

Education, which has been inadequate, has been put on a secular footing. It is taken from the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, and state schools will be multiplied. Though clerical elements protest, it is unlikely that these provisions of the Constitution will be altered.

Another serious problem which faced the Cortes was that of regionalism. Not only Catalonia, but other provinces, demanded a large measure of autonomy and were prepared to go far in support of their claims. But the general feeling was that Spain should be essentially unitary. To effect a compromise which would give supreme power to the national authorities in Madrid while leaving considerable powers to local bodies for local purposes in Barcelona and other regional capitals was no easy task. Yet it has been accomplished more satisfactorily than was at one time thought possible, and Spain will remain one and indivisible though composed of provinces having a certain autonomy suitable to their own traditions, customs and languages.

At the same time, the army, which in the past enjoyed many extraordinary prerogatives, has been reduced to reasonable proportions and becomes subordinate to the Government instead of the Government being subordinate to the army.

Many burning questions remain, and with the promulgation of the Constitution and the election of a President, it is certain that the political struggle which has hitherto been latent will break out. It will be between the more extreme Socialists and the more moderate Republicans. Until Spain had its Constitution, the various parties wisely worked together. Now they consider themselves free to work for their special causes. It would be a pity if the struggle became too intense, for financially Spain is not in a happy position.

Yet political disputes are doubtless inevitable, and they offer less inconvenience now that the limits to which they may permissibly extend are defined. The fundamentals of the Spanish system are laid down and should be immune from attack. Spain has its popular, unchangeable charter and joins the rank of modern progressive nations.

Banker Control of Industry

PROF. WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY of Harvard has added his impressive voice to the growing chorus of criticism which of late months has been leveled against banker control of industry. Giving testimony before the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment, he said that when a certain type of banker obtains control of an industrial plant he is less interested in selling shoes, steel, or whatever the plant manufactured, than in selling securities, often securities representing a swollen capitalization. The flood of paper, good, bad and indifferent, now in the safe deposit boxes of American investors attests the veracity of Mr. Ripley's observation—at least in so far as it applies to a small but powerful section of the banking community which has unwisely mixed commercial with investment banking.

When Mr. Henry Ford resisted the Wall Street effort to obtain control over his company, the public opened its eyes to the depth of the new ordering of industry. Mr. Ford managed to keep his plant intact as a car factory, not a car-plus-securities factory. But many industrialists succumbed and reorganization followed reorganization, until industrialists began to be relegated wholesale to the rôle of management, leaving the strings in banking hands. None can tell the extent of the present ramifications of banking control in the United States because the center is hidden from view, but in Professor Ripley's words, it must be "amazing." The only parallel among the industrial nations is in Germany.

What can be done about it? Professor Ripley, who is not generally nonplused about the solution of an economic problem in terms of social welfare, confesses himself puzzled. "I don't know," he admitted to the committee. Such an attitude is perhaps as unfortunate as the state of things that provoked it. For there is great need for expert guidance in trying to impose some correction of conditions that are not conducive to industrial well-being.

Only the shoemaker knows how to manage his shoe factory so as to operate at a maximum of efficiency within the limits of its market. Of course, being a debtor, as every entrepreneur is, he cannot sever himself from the banks. He must borrow money from them to bridge that unremunerative gap of time between the manufacture of the shoes and their sale. He must also raise loans for the extension and improvement of his plant. But he is usually the person who knows how his business can best serve the public, and it is not in the community interest that this sovereign function should be usurped by anybody else.

Premonitory signs are not lacking that the current Congress is bent on tackling this banker-control problem. But the tie is so complicated that in the absence of expert guidance there will be a temptation to cut instead of unravel it. It would be much better to obtain a lead from economists, who must have some ideas of ways of regaining industrial sovereignty. At least a start could be made in the banking laws toward severing investment from commercial banking. A commercial banker is a merchandiser of money, not of securities, and is likely to do both investor and borrower a disservice in trying to combine both functions.

A New Ship and a New Policy

THE prodigious splash that marked the launching of the United States Lines' ship Manhattan at Camden, N. J., precipitated the largest tidal wave ever made by the floating of an American merchant ship from an American yard; a tidal wave that should engulf a considerable amount of the present doleful attitude toward slack times in the merchant service. The event proves in a large way that American shipping interests are unquestionably committed to the purpose of going down to the sea in bigger and better ships.

Passenger liners like the Manhattan—largest ever laid down in the United States—and a sister ship now growing in the stocks, exemplify in size and potential scope of service the progressive policy which shipping interests are maintaining in the face of present conditions. There is no more effective way to end the present slump in active ocean tonnage than for men to send afloat such mighty monarchs of the sea to encourage more travel.

Such a policy proves conclusively to be a repudiation of the one-time practice of appealing to patriotism alone for home patronage of shipping facilities regardless of service rendered. The newer policy proves that more speed and comfort and all-round efficiency for shipper and traveler at the lowest possible cost will send more American dollars rolling across the gangways of American ships than any other method yet devised for stemming the receding tide of ocean sailings.

Ships like the Manhattan mark a new era in the history of the merchant service. They are the clipper ships of today. They prove that the merchant marine is not content to drop anchor and await better days, but rather that America's chief maritime interests are "cracking on more sail" in pursuit of new and greater prosperity.

Shall Home Owners Be Penalized?

WHILE President Hoover's Conference on Home Ownership still is fresh in thought there have come to notice two instances of a condition in the laws of certain states which, probably without intention, sometimes places a penalty on home ownership.

A woman in a Pacific coast state whose husband, a carpenter, has had only a few days' work in many months, applied reluctantly at last to the county welfare board for aid. This couple owned a home which they had built for themselves and their children through five years of loving effort. To economize, they had moved to cheaper quarters, renting the house for enough to keep up payments on the loan. Now, they and their children were hungry. But the welfare board, under the state laws, could not give the family any money because they were property owners.

True, the county offered the man some work on the roads, but two weeks in these circumstances is a long time to wait for a pay envelope. Owners of a house were presumed to have resources, but they could not eat or wear the house, and if they used the rent from it for their own needs they would lose the home by foreclosure.

Surely, if those who undertake the responsibilities of home ownership are valuable to a community—and there is no doubt that they are—their stability should entitle them to consideration in time of adversity. The case just described is almost duplicated by the experience of a New England family. Theirs is a three-family house. One suite is vacant. The second brings no income because members of that family, like themselves, are out of work. Again, official regulations stand in the way of aid. And taxes must be paid on the house.

Legislatures might well consider whether relief laws ought to draw such rigid lines against the person who, for all his ownership of a certain kind of property, may be in actual want. But laws and ordinances can hardly be changed at once. The many unemployment relief committees which have just raised or are raising funds by private contribution all over the United States can meet this exigency more readily than official bureaus. To them is commended as being especially meritorious the case of the family anywhere that is trying, at the cost of adequate food and clothing, to hold its slender, mortgage-ridden thread of title to a home.

Government vs. Romance

FOR its zeal in safeguarding and promoting the interests of American citizens, the Federal Government is justly deserving of commendation. But there are certain provinces in which governments ought never to meddle. Foremost among these is the world of romance.

Thus it is that one views with alarm and indignation the injunction issued recently by that myrmidonian government agency, the Geological Survey, warning neophytes against prospecting for gold in the United States. As if prospecting were something prosaic—like a set of figures showing the trend of freight car loadings or hog receipts—something that can be expressed in graphs and curves, that can be legislated about!

One's gorge rises against the thought of such impertinence. For the gold prospector is one of the few remaining symbols of the romantic old West. The youth of today may scoff at dramatic tales of wild Indians on the western plains, of daredevil riders and cattle rustlers, of bold, bad men and blazing six-shooters. These things are no more, and youth knows it. But gold prospectors, bearded and shabby, battered by the elements, pressing on indomitably—they are!

Once a year at least someone finds a tiny chunk of the yellow metal in a remote Nevada canyon. The next morning a thousand papers tell the story, and within twenty-four hours hundreds of persons from all manner of remote places are scurrying across desert reaches in quest of gold. What matter if they do travel by virtue not of the traditional shank's mare, but of internal combustion engines? At the scene of the find, all the old-time flavor is restored. Hastily claims are staked, pans begin their ceaseless rustle, ham and eggs sell for $3, a sheriff comes into being—shining star, ten-gallon hat and all—hundreds continue daily to arrive, tents give way to boarded huts, and a little town, very busy, very excited, comes into existence.

Of course, it doesn't last long. That's what the Geological Survey soberly informs us. And it is right, of course. But, happily, its warning will not end prospecting. Still there will be those who will believe that "thar's gold in them thar hills"—and romance.

Editorial Notes

Men in Brazil lift their hats to the national flag, and now women want a special kind of salute exclusively for their use in addressing the flag. Was there anything more graceful than the old-fashioned curtsey?

If the United States uses its jobless ships as homes for jobless men this winter, as proposed by a United States Senator, they will provide a safe harbor for many.

Too persistent wire pullers are likely sooner or later to get hold of some of that kind of wire that keeps the cows from straying—and sometimes tears little boys' trousers.

Claverly Street Kindergarten

CHILDREN, according to Claverly Street mothers, are no two of them alike. It is an observation that goes back into dim antiquity. Discovery of this deep truth comes always as a fresh shock to the wives, aunts and grandmothers of Our Street, as it did, no doubt, to the original cave women. Babes and sucklings look alike. Their needs are similar. Their creature comforts take the same rigid pattern. And yet, and yet, how suddenly and astoundingly they become different individuals.

Mary, let us say, dislikes spinach. Five years of constant effort conquers the repugnance, or at least submerges it. The parents have now a tried and tested technique for popularizing spinach. Along comes Johnnie. Is the technique any good? Certainly not, Johnnie positively enjoys spinach. What he detests is scrubbing behind his ears. It will take the period from now to adolescence to conquer the repugnance.

Let us be even more specific. Mrs. Hardwicke, for example, who lives in the white house with green shutters on Claverly Street, has three children. Years ago she determined that Angelina, her first, should have the "right start" in life. Angelina was pushed. Everyone pushed Angelina. After five years Mrs. Hardwicke took her to kindergarten one day and proudly announced her accomplishments. Angelina could practically read already.

What happened? Why, Angelina was "jumped." She had never been in school before, but she was promoted before she got started. Children who read did not go to kindergarten. Despite Angelina's reluctance, and her mother's consternation, Angelina was "jumped" into an upper class.

Subdued, Mrs. Hardwicke tried a new line with Augustus, her second. Whatever happened, she resolved, Augustus should not miss kindergarten, rightful heritage of infancy. Accordingly, when Augustus was delivered punctually at the kindergarten door he represented pure childhood in the unworked state. He didn't know about Goldilocks, or about the Old Woman Who Lived in the Shoe. He didn't know his A, B, C's. Or even "One-two, Buckle my Shoe; Three-four, Shut the door!"

In a negative way, Mrs. Hardwicke was faintly proud. But again her pride changed to swift consternation. Augustus was relegated to the retarded class, while the teacher brightly informed his mother that modern methods did wonders for "backward children"!

The moral of it all was, of course, that children are different, that modern education is remarkable, and that parents live and learn. Fortunately in this instance there is a Benjamin Harrison Hardwicke, who has just been left on the kindergarten doormat, knowing no more, and no less, than a normal child is expected to know, by normal teachers, living in this highly normal world of ours.

Of course, if there were to be any more little Hardwickes after this it would all be much easier from now on. It is one of the little ironies of human existence, however, that the technique of kindergarten has been acquired, and the years pass, and it becomes apparent the Hardwicke line has stopped with Benjamin Harrison.

We have, by this somewhat devious route, reached the adventure of Alan Mayne, whose parents one brisk morning recently heard the bells of school ring out and realized suddenly that these were clamoring for their first-born. They knew Mrs. Hardwicke's story, and perhaps had profited by it. Moreover, there was Mrs. Scovil's little Thomas. Almost painfully diffident before his own parents, Thomas nevertheless had made a lionlike entrance into kindergarten society. So Alan Mayne's parents had no fears for their offspring, who had a way of making his feelings known, unmistakably. If he must now make a niche for himself in the world, his parents were confident he would hack it out with two or three tremendous sweeps.

Nevertheless, Alan Mayne got off to a bad start. For reasons too long to explain, he entered three kindergartens in three days. He at first held no prejudices against higher education. In fact, he welcomed the idea. But on his third formal presentation to a group of strange little children, all sitting round in a semicircle, all looking gravely at one single object, and that object himself, Alan Mayne protested. Never diffident in company, he made his protest loud and emphatic, so that the school resounded with the noise thereof.

Next day the situation did not improve. In fact, a situation of considerable tension developed. Alan Mayne created public scenes, to the distress of respectable relatives, and for some days thereafter was untangled only with difficulty from the leg of whichever parent happened to have him in charge. To a warm-hearted grown-up the situation was singularly trying.

Finally, Alan Mayne's father resolved on heroic measures. With the heartlessness with which one commands a too-affectionate dog to return home, Alan Mayne was taken to a point near the school and thereupon ordered to proceed by himself in the crowd of laughing children, while the parent effaced himself in a place of vantage.

It did not occur to the disconsolate child that he had any alternative but to proceed. Sorrowfully he did this, while his no less sorrowful father steeled himself with the reflection that eventually everyone must fend for himself. Possibly parental robins console themselves with such philosophy as they shove reluctant fledglings from the nest.

The small, bare-kneed figure proceeded through the crowds of other children, a pathetic object epitomizing infant woe. Nobody heeded. He passed the boys doing traffic duty at the crossroad, and nobody nodded. He walked mistily past groups of chattering schoolgirls, and nobody spoke. He approached the school steps and the only salutation was the tolling bell. And there by the steps stood a large, placid man. The watching father became suddenly acutely aware of this man. He was not well dressed, and was obviously a laboring man of some sort, and you would not have picked him out in a thousand, but—he spoke to Alan Mayne, Alan Mayne looked up. The man spoke again. Alan Mayne put his fist to his eyes, and responded. The stranger smiled. He patted the child on the shoulder.

The father of Alan Mayne felt a sudden, indescribable sensation. It was gratitude, of course, mixed with something deeper. At any rate, here he was, symbol of all anxious parenthood; and here a kindly stranger was teaching his child before his eyes the important lesson that the world is a friendly sort of place, after all.

The large man patted Alan Mayne again, and they mounted the stone steps, entered the formidable doors, and disappeared from view.

You might have supposed Alan Mayne's father would have promptly advanced, thrown his arms about the large man when he emerged and proclaimed his gratitude. Nothing of the sort. He recognized vaguely that in this complicated existence one can repay total strangers for unsolicited kindnesses only by passing those kindnesses on to other strangers. He boarded the street car and proceeded, meditating, to the city.

And the large man? Why, the school janitor, to be sure. Other children created scenes on those first few days on the stone steps, and this large and admirable furnace-tender acted as a sort of placid shepherd to bring them into the fold. Alan Mayne's parents became defenders of the Genus Janitor from that time on.

That day Alan Mayne came home happy. He had learned a song. It was, he announced, "My Country Tizalee!" He proposed to sing it. He did sing it. A fine song. Further, he explained to his interested parents, the country had a Flag. Did they know it had a Flag? . . .

Yes, they knew that. And that children were different—incalculably so. But the latter knowledge is the common heritage of the mothers in Claverly Street.

R. L. S.

Notes From German Cities

Policemen Feed Children

COUNTLESS children are being fed this winter by the German police—in Berlin alone not fewer than 1000 youngsters. The police force itself contributed money. In Berlin the free meals are served in nineteen of the larger police depots. In Stettin, the big German port on the Baltic Sea, where also this help has been organized by the local police force, a spacious schoolroom is being used for the purpose. Its somewhat stern interior has been relieved by snowy-white tablecloths. Policemen themselves serve the meals to the children. Many a boy and girl will view the police officer in quite a new light when this winter is over.

Birds Also Make Detours

It has been noticed with some surprise that certain birds living in northern Europe do not fly straight down to the south—to Africa, for instance—in the fall, but first fly eastward, as far as east Siberia, and then turn to the south, spending the winter in the Malay Archipelago. This strange detour was discussed in a recent lecture in Berlin by Professor Stresemann, the German ornithologist, and a distant relative of the late Dr. Gustav Stresemann, former Foreign Minister of the Reich. Professor Stresemann connected the strange custom of these birds (phylloscopus borealis and anthus gustavi, to use their Latin names) with their invasion of Europe at the end of the last glacial period. The birds originally lived in eastern Siberia. When the ice covering northern Europe began to melt, they spread across the northern part of Siberia, and even to northern Norway. When the time comes to go south for the winter, they all fly back to their original home and take the route their ancestors flew. They return by the same route in spring. With what rapidity birds fly over great distances was shown by Professor Stresemann when he told his audience that the plover covers twenty-seven meters in a second. It can fly 3500 kilometers in a day and a half, a feat which many an airman would be proud to accomplish.

A New Kind Of Rubber

A novel kind of rubber, possessing many remarkable qualities, has been invented by Prof. Dr. H. Beckmann, of the Technical University in Hanover. Its characteristic feature is its porousness. It has about 500,000 pores to a square centimeter, each pore having a diameter of four ten-thousandth parts of a millimeter. The new kind of rubber is produced from rubber milk, which is curdled and then vulcanized. Its color is light yellow. Owing to its porousness, it can suck up water to 60 per cent of its own volume. Thus bath mats made of this new material will instantaneously dry one's feet by sucking away all moisture. When pressed into solid sheets it can be used for wall paneling, as it will not warp in damp weather and does not crack in the heat. In the technical world it may be used for separating the plates in batteries, as it permits the electric current to pass, but is not affected by acids. It can be used, also, in grease cups for oiling bearings. When pressed into a hard mass and pulverized it serves as an excellent filter. Each little speck of this filtering powder, though having a diameter of only one hundredth part of a millimeter, still has thirty pores.

Winter Tennis In Berlin

Tennis players will be able to keep in training all through the winter months, every facility being afforded them. There are now seven well-organized, commodious indoor tennis courts in Berlin, distributed in all parts of the city. Admission and playing fees everywhere have been considerably lowered. The newly constructed "Sport Hall" in the west heads the list of such places. It has four fine courts with wood flooring. International tournaments already are scheduled to take place here. Not only for tennis, however, is room provided, but for gymnastics, fencing, sand skiing and other sports, each with an efficient trainer. Social rooms, baths, and a concert room also have a place in the building. The former imperial stables in the immediate vicinity of the Berlin Schloss now contain—among other things for the public benefit—two tennis courts, covered with cork linoleum and admirably lighted from the roof. Special courts for badminton and ping-pong also are receiving attention.

Good Modern Music

Hans Adolf Winter, well known to Munich people as the able conductor of the Munich broadcasting orchestra, conducted a concert in Berlin recently with the Philharmonic Orchestra. He produced two modern compositions. One was by Gerhart von Westermann, another by the director of the Conservatory in Budapest, Zoltan Kodaly. The latter depicted the strange tales of Hary Janos, the Hungarian Baron Munchausen, who, as a simple peasant, takes part in the Napoleonic wars and brags about his adventures. The whole scintillating apparatus of modern musical composition is employed. A saxophone produces Napoleon's sobs at the close of a lost battle. Also a kind of psalter is used, a string instrument on which one plays with two little sticks. Herr Winter describes this composition as one of the best produced today. It is by no means easy, in his opinion, to find good modern music